



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

September 29, 2006

MR ERNIE LAZAR
APARTMENT 6
577 SOUTH THORNHILL ROAD
PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264 7884

Subject: FILE 62-61481

FOIPA No. 1055245- 000

Dear Requester:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Form OPCA-16a:

Section 552

- ☐ (b)(1)
☐ (b)(2)
☐ (b)(3) _____

☐ (b)(4)
☐ (b)(5)
☒ (b)(6)

- ☐ (b)(7)(A)
☐ (b)(7)(B)
☒ (b)(7)(C)
☐ (b)(7)(D)
☐ (b)(7)(E)
☐ (b)(7)(F)
☐ (b)(8)
☐ (b)(9)

Section 552a

- ☐ (d)(5)
☒ (j)(2)
☐ (k)(1)
☐ (k)(2)
☐ (k)(3)
☐ (k)(4)
☐ (k)(5)
☐ (k)(6)
☐ (k)(7)

211 page(s) were reviewed and 204 page(s) are being released.

☒ Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning other Government agency(ies) [OGA]. This information has been:

- ☒ referred to the OGA for review and direct response to you.
☐ referred to the OGA for consultation. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is finished.

☒ You have the right to appeal any denials in this release. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Co-Director, Office of Information and Privacy, U.S. Department of Justice, 1425 New York Ave., NW, Suite 11050, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001 within sixty days from the date of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

☐ The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown, when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s).

If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.

☐ See additional information which follows.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Hardy", with a stylized flourish at the end.

David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(2)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Serial Description ~ COVER SHEET

08/25/2006

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 7
Page 180 ~ Duplicate of serial 28
Page 181 ~ Duplicate of serial 28
Page 212 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 213 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 220 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 221 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 222 ~ Referral/Consult

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X for this Page X
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LEWIS K. ROCKEFELLER
27th Dist, New York

COMMITTEES:
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
LIBRARY
TERRITORIES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Jan. 10, 1941

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Bureau of Investigation

My dear Mr. Hoover:

The enclosed letter addressed to my secretary
by Daniel J. McMahon, New York City, with respect
to William LaVarre will be found self-explanatory.

Any information you can give us in the matter will
be appreciated. Please return correspondence with
your reply.

Very truly yours,

Lewis K. Rockefeller

Routed.....	Recorded.....
Searched.....	Checked.....
Numbered.....	Filed.....
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

Hck + encl. ret.

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JDG

1-23-41 DE
1-25-41 mms

January 8, 1941

Miss Mary O'Connor
c/o Hon. Lewis K. Rockefeller
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss O'Connor:

I wrote to you earlier today with respect to my client [redacted] He is being sued for libel and slander by a gentleman known as William LaVarre. [redacted] will not be able to appear on the trial and I am trying to make out the best possible defense without a client. The alleged libel charges briefly that LaVarre is a fakir and a liar and that [redacted] knew of his past "case histories".

I have rounded up some evidence that justifies [redacted] statements but I should like to have as much as possible. Could you contact the F.B.I. and see if they have anything on the gentleman?

b7C
b6

I enclose herewith a brief description outlining some of his activities.

[redacted] has suggested to me that LaVarre was apprehended in 1939 "trying to smuggle goods into the United States on a diplomatic passport (big scandal, think he had to pay \$10,000.00 fine)".

Any information that you can get on this or any other of the gentleman's activities would be most helpful. It may well be that I am asking a large order and I want you to know that if there is any danger involved either to you or the Congressman in ascertaining these facts please let me know and I certainly shall not expect you to do it. Use your best judgment.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

62-61481-1

WILLIAM LAVARRE

BORN: August 4, 1898, Richmond, Virginia

MARRIED: Yes

HEIGHT: 5'11" WEIGHT: 160

COLOR OF HAIR: Brown and graying

" " MUSTACHE: Black

RESIDENCES (former):

1928-1930 - Augusta, Georgia

1931-1940 - Riverside, Connecticut
Westport, Connecticut
Hotel Des Artistes,
1 West 67th Street
New York City

ARRESTED: N.Y. City, February 25, 1930 on Federal warrant.

CONVICTED: Criminal contempt - U. S. District Court, Southern
District of Georgia, June 28, 1930

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

JRS/lw
62-61481-1

January 30, 1941

Honorable Lewis K. Rockefeller
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your
letter dated January 10, 1941, together with its
enclosure.

Please be advised that the records of
this Bureau have been checked, but no information
could be located concerning the individual mentioned
in your letter. You will perhaps recall that this
information was telephonically submitted to your
secretary by Mr. C. E. Kleinham of this Bureau on
January 10, 1941.

The enclosure transmitted with your
letter is returned herewith.

With expressions of my highest esteem
and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Foxworth _____
- Mr. Nathan _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

MMC:HM

February 7, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: WILLIAM LAVARRE
INTERNAL SECURITY MATTER

Dear Sir:

The following letter is being quoted for the information of the Bureau:

"Subject: WILLIAM LAVARRE
Harvard Club,
New York City.

" The above subject who claims he is an explorer, author of 'Southward HO,' a Fellow of the American and Royal Geographical Society, and member of the Explorers' Club, was introduced to Major Godfrey at a social function by Captain Adler, Steamship Master for the Grace Line.

" The subject gives the impression of being intimately connected with all investigative branches of the Government and permits the impression to be formed that he is actively engaged in work for the State Department of Washington. He talks quite freely, airing supposed knowledge of Army Officers' orders to duty and similar matters. On the 27th of December, at a social affair, Mr. Lavarre talked at length to the hostess, Mrs. de JAN, then living at the Beverly Hotel, New York City. She had a personal letter from correspondents in Panama outlining the general political situation which Mr. Lavarre took 'for State Department purposes,' as he claimed.

" Mr. Lavarre stated that his primary business for the State Department was Counter-Fifth-Column activity, also that the State Department had brought pressure on the magazine 'P M' to prevent them from continuing the publication of articles by RICHARD O. BOYER on South and Central America. Mr. Lavarre also stated that he was shortly leaving for South America on State Department business.

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OK

February 7, 1941

" A check with the Naval Intelligence, Federal-Bureau of Investigation and the local office of the State Department shows that Lavarre is unknown to any of them and is not an agent of any of those departments.

" It is requested that any information available concerning Mr. LAVARRE be furnished for the files of this office.

" For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

"S. V. CONSTANT
Lt. Col., G.S.C.
Executive Officer, G-2. "

For the information of the Bureau, the files of this Office contain no prior record of subject, and no investigation in this matter will be conducted by the New York Office in the absence of Bureau instructions to the contrary.

Very truly yours,

B. E. Sackett

B. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge

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&
INDEXED

EWI:DMM:EL
100-11824-1

March 21, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Berle:

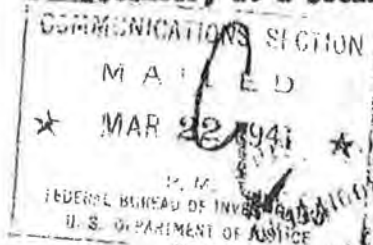
I am setting forth herein the content of a letter concerning Mr. William Lavarre, Harvard Club, New York City, which was received at the New York office of this Bureau from the Military Intelligence Division:

"Subject: WILLIAM LAVARRE
Harvard Club,
New York City.

"The above subject who claims he is an explorer, author of 'Southward Ho,' a fellow of the American and Royal Geographical Society, and member of the Explorers' Club, was introduced to Major Godfrey at a social function by Captain Adler, Steamship Master for the Grace Line.

"The subject gives the impression of being intimately connected with all investigative branches of the Government and permits the impression to be formed that he is actively engaged in work for the State Department of Washington. He talks quite freely, airing supposed knowledge of Army Officers' orders to duty and similar matters. On the 27th of December, at a social affair, Mr. Lavarre talked

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____



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Handwritten signature/initials

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.

- 2 -

at length to the hostess, Mrs. de JAN, then living at the Beverly Hotel, New York City. She had a personal letter from correspondents in Panama outlining the general political situation which Mr. Lavarre took 'for State Department purposes,' as he claimed.

"Mr. Lavarre stated that his primary business for the State Department was Counter-Fifth Column activity, also that the State Department had brought pressure on the magazine 'PM' to prevent them from continuing the publication of articles by RICHARD O. BOYER on South and Central America. Mr. Lavarre also stated that he was shortly leaving for South America on State Department business.

"A check with the Naval Intelligence, Federal Bureau of Investigation and the local office of the State Department shows that Lavarre is unknown to any of them and is not an agent of any of these departments.

"It is requested that any information available concerning Mr. LAVARRE be furnished for the files of this office.

"For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

"S. V. CONSTANT
Lt. Col., U.S.C.
Executive Officer, G-2."

I would appreciate being advised if your department has information concerning this individual, which would make investigation by this Bureau inadvisable. No action in this respect will be taken pending advice from you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

MAILED 10 10 1941



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
FC 800.20211 Lavarre, William/2

APR 3 1941

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have received your personal and confidential letter of March 21, 1941 inquiring whether the Department of State has information concerning Mr. William^O Lavarre, Harvard Club, New York City, which would make inadvisable an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In reply I may say that the Department of State has no information which would make such an investigation inadvisable.

Sincerely yours,

Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary

The Honorable

J. Edgar Hoover, Director,

Federal Bureau of Investigation,



*2:52 to
Counseling
4/28/41
cut*

April 28, 1941

EWT:MM

Assistant Director Earl J. Connelley
New York, New York

RE: WILLIAM LAVARRE;
INTERNAL SECURITY.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 7, 1941, wherein you set forth the content of a communication which was directed to your office by the Executive Officer of G-2.

This matter was referred to the Department of State which has advised that it is in possession of no information concerning this individual which would preclude the desirability of an investigation relative to his activities and background.

The Bureau indices reflect a letter dated January 10, 1941, from Honorable Lewis K. Rockefeller, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., with which was transmitted a copy of an unsigned communication concerning a civil suit instituted by the subject, copies of which are being forwarded herewith. It has not been possible to locate a criminal record as reflected in the enclosure at the Seat of Government.

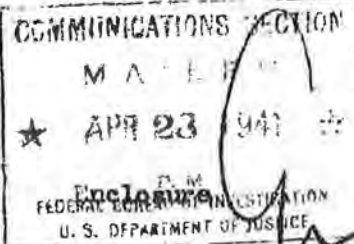
An additional reference indicates that William Lavarre furnished information to the Department of State concerning the Panamanian Consul General who is presently under investigation by your office in the case entitled "Panamanian Espionage Activities in New York City; Espionage - G."

You are directed to institute a discreet background investigation concerning this person with respect to the allegations contained in the communication which was forwarded to you by the military authorities.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. E. J. Tamm _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____



100-11884-
ODA'DXM

July 16, 1941

Assistant Director Earl J. Connelley
New York, New York

Re: WILLIAM LAVARRE;
INTERNAL SECURITY.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter of April 28, 1941, in which you were advised that the Department of State has indicated that it is not in possession of any information concerning the captioned individual which would preclude the desirability of an investigation relative to his activities and background. You were directed to institute a discreet preliminary investigation concerning this person with respect to the allegations contained in the communication which was forwarded to you by the Executive Officer of C-2, and which you furnished to the Bureau in a letter dated February 7, 1941.

A review of the Bureau files does not reflect an investigative report emanating from your office and in view of the extreme delinquency in this matter, you are directed to place it in line for immediate attention in order that a report may be submitted not later than July 30, 1941.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Drayton _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Neeson _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

RECORDED 62-61481-
JUL 17 1941
B-10
C-10

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

New York, N. Y.

LMC:FKT
100-12582

August 18, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: WILLIAM LAVARRE
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of July 16, 1941, Bureau file 100-11824, requesting that a report be submitted in this case not later than July 30, 1941.

Please be advised that due to the numerous expedite investigations in this office, and the shortage of personnel, it has been impossible to assign this case for investigation. However, every effort will be made to place the case in line for assignment and expedite the submission of a report.

Very truly yours,

E. J. Connelley
E. J. CONNELLEY
Assistant Director

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62-61481-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
7	AUG 19 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

[Signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK CITY**

NY FILE NO. **100-12582** WM

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 10/14/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/19, 20/41	REPORT MADE BY L. E. BROWN
TITLE WILLIAM JOHANNES LAVARRE, Jr., Alias William Lavarre			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Who's Who for 1932-1933 reflects that LAVARRE was an author, geonomist, and publisher, born in Richmond, Virginia, on August 4, 1898. He has been leader of several expeditions in South America on economic research and promoted development of diamond fields in British Guiana, and is an authority on economic exploration. DANIEL J. McMAHON, New York City, advised that LAVARRE lays claim to being an explorer and author and has written a few books. He further advised that LAVARRE's reputation is somewhat questionable and he appears to be a professional litigant. Vice President of the New York "Times" advised that he was in partnership with LAVARRE in 1930, and because of unethical practice on LAVARRE's part, the partnership dissolved and LAVARRE was arrested in 1930 for criminal contempt of court for refusing to abide by a court decision on impounding partnership funds. He further advised that LAVARRE presently is writing comic strips for the Bell Syndicate and King Features, New York City.

- C -

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to New York dated April 28, 1941.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT (5) - Bureau 4 - New York COPIES DESTROYED 187 OCT 28 1964	<div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">61481</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">OCT 15 1941</div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">RECORDED</div>

DETAILS:

It is noted that in previous correspondence in this case, the subject has been carried as WILLIAM LAVARRE. However, investigation has reflected that the subject's full name is WILLIAM JOHANNE LAVARRE, Jr.

From a perusal of Who's Who in America, Volume 17, for the years 1932-1933, the following biography was found on LAVARRE:

"WILLIAM JOHANNE LAVARRE, Jr., author, economist, publisher. Home Richmond, Virginia, born August 4, 1898, son of WILLIAM J. and LELIA (HAYNES) LAVARRE.

Special Student, Harvard. Married ALICE LUCILLE ELLIOTT of Brooklyn, New York, July 27, 1927.

Leader of several expeditions into South America on economic research; discovered and promoted development of diamond fields of British Guiana; an authority on economic exploration. Commenced analysis of New York City as a market for merchandise in 1922. Counsel to corporations in New York City sales control, 1923 and 1927, counsel and consultant to newspapers in 1928. President and publisher, Columbia, South Carolina, Record, Spartanburg (S. C.) Herald, Spartanburg Journal. Chmn. bd. and pub. Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle. Organized Piedmont Press Assn., 1929; pres. The Publishers Investment Corp. Dir. Harriman International Corp. Mem. Assn for Advancement of Science of Marketing. Episcopalian.

Clubs - Explorers, Harvard (New York), University (Washington)

Author of The Magazine for Diamonds, 1928.

Selling Advertised Merchandise in 105 Markets of NYC, 1926.

Specifications of the New York City Market, 1927.

also articles in magazines on economics.

Home, 11600 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Miss EVELYN SBARRA of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, 393 Seventh Avenue, furnished the credit record concerning LAVARRE. This record reflected that it had been written on August 7, 1937, and at that time LAVARRE was living at 12 East 88th Street, New York City; that he was 39 years old, married, has traveled a good deal and formerly stayed at the Hotel Bedford. It indicated that LAVARRE's wife's first name was SYLVIA. This credit record further revealed that LAVARRE is an explorer and writer and that he has written books on his experience in the African jungle; also that he writes a comic strip for the New York "American & Journal", which is syndicated to the King Features Syndicate and which appears in the Sunday paper.

This report further reflected that LAVARRE was a member of the Harvard Club, which is located at 27 West 44th Street, New York City, and has been a member in good standing for the past ten years; that he is listed in Who's Who and has been on several expeditions in South America and Africa. The record further reflected that LAVARRE did his banking business with the Corn Exchange Bank, Grand Central Branch, and that his savings account was in the low and middle three figures.

It further reflected that EDWARD C. THOMAS, an attorney of 27 Cedar Street, New York City, had advised that \$356.00 had been obtained in a judgment against LAVARRE in British Guiana for equipment furnished by a client of THOMAS. It was also stated that a judgment had been obtained against LAVARRE for \$46.00 by the Consolidated Press Clipping Bureau on June 30, 1937, for services rendered.

Mr. M. J. McMAHON, 25 West 43rd Street, New York City, advised that he represented WILLIAM P. RAMBO, who was in the United States Consular Service at Forta Leza, Cera, Brazil, and that RAMBO was being sued by LAVARRE on libel charges. Mr. McMAHON advised that some time ago RAMBO made contact with one RENE BELBENOIT, who was an escaped French convict from Devil's Island, and that BELBENOIT had agreed to write his experiences, and that RAMBO contracted to translate BELBENOIT's writings into English and to shape them up for him into book form. Mr. McMAHON stated that BELBENOIT's book was finally published and proved to be a best-seller; that the title of this book was "Dry Guillotine". Continuing, Mr. McMAHON stated that after RAMBO had translated BELBENOIT's work, BELBENOIT was sent to New York City with the manuscript for the purpose of having it published; that on BELBENOIT's visit to New York City, he had made contact with LAVARRE, who in some manner practically took charge of the matter and deprived RAMBO of his credit in the work and also deprived RAMBO of his commission on the book. Continuing, Mr. McMAHON stated that subsequent to this, BELBENOIT's next book was entitled "Westward Ho", and in issuing a book review on this book, the publisher gave LAVARRE credit for his work in "Dry Guillotine". Continuing, McMAHON stated that this so incensed RAMBO that he wrote a letter to the publishing company, severely criticizing LAVARRE and in fact making statements in the letter which were derogatory to LAVARRE and in fact were libelous if not true. He stated that this letter fell into the possession of LAVARRE and that he immediately brought suit against RAMBO for damage to his character. Continuing, Mr. McMAHON stated that this case has not been settled yet, but that in his investigation concerning LAVARRE, he has come to the conclusion that LAVARRE is a professional litigant and that there were a few incidents in LAVARRE's past which, in his opinion, made LAVARRE's character rather questionable.

He pointed out that in January of 1941, this suit came up for trial, at which time McMAHON requested a postponement, at which time LAVARRE's attorneys objected to the postponement, advising the court at the time that LAVARRE was an expert on Latin-American countries and that he was going to collaborate with the president and that consequently a delay in the trial might prove very inconvenient for LAVARRE. McMAHON stated that LAVARRE was presently residing at 314 East 41st Street, New York City; that he has learned that LAVARRE has pending a suit against the Reynolds Tobacco Company and that he has also in the past been a litigant against the Warner Brothers Pictures Corporation. He further stated that his information was to the effect that on June 28, 1930, LAVARRE had been sentenced to serve twenty days for criminal contempt in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia. He stated that it was his understanding that this sentence arose out of a lawsuit in which LAVARRE was a litigant and that LAVARRE had disobeyed the Federal Court's orders. He stated that Mr. HAROLD HALL, Vice President of the New York "Times", was a principal in this lawsuit and would be glad to furnish the writer with all information in his possession concerning LAVARRE. In conclusion, Mr. McMAHON stated that he has never received any information which might indicate that LAVARRE was in any way active in any espionage activity, or that LAVARRE possessed any alien tendencies. He stated that LAVARRE laid claim to many distinctions as an explorer and he also claimed to be an economist and author. He stated that LAVARRE has dabbled to some degree in these endeavors, but that in his opinion he felt that LAVARRE was somewhat of a show-off and actually claimed various experiences which he never had.

Mr. HAROLD HALL, Vice President of the New York "Times", advised that during about 1928 and 1929 he became interested in purchasing a newspaper in Spartanburg, Georgia, and Columbia, South Carolina, and that through reliable introduction, he had met Mr. LAVARRE, who was introduced to him as an experienced newspaper man. HALL stated that as a result of this introduction, he entered into a partnership with LAVARRE, at which time a newspaper in Spartanburg, Georgia, was purchased. He stated that arrangements were made whereby LAVARRE was to be the contact or public relations man and that he, Mr. HALL, was to operate the newspaper itself. Continuing, Mr. HALL stated that the business appeared to be progressing satisfactorily when, without his knowledge, LAVARRE came to New York City and, on behalf of the partnership, obtained an agreement whereby a large paper concern in New York City, which sold paper to the various newspaper concerns, agreed to loan a large sum of money to the partnership for the purpose of purchasing a chain of newspapers in the south. Mr. HALL stated that he immediately became upset over the arrangements that LAVARRE had made, because it appeared from the terms of this loan that it was doubtful whether the terms could be met and that he felt that the partnership would wind up in bankruptcy.

He further stated that because of LAVARRE's actions at this time in contracting for such a momentous deal without his consent, he immediately decided to have the partnership dissolved. He stated that during his conversations with LAVARRE at that time, and upon pointing out to LAVARRE that it was doubtful whether such a loan could be repaid under the terms of the contract, LAVARRE boldly stated that he had no intention of ever repaying this loan and that he felt that if the matter could be taken into court, the partnership would eventually be relieved of repaying this loan, since probably the results of such a loan would actually violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Laws. Mr. HALL stated that he immediately realized that LAVARRE was an unscrupulous person and that he thereupon entered a petition in Federal Court to dissolve the partnership. He stated that the court ordered the funds of the partnership to be impounded and that LAVARRE flagrantly disobeyed the court's orders, whereupon he was eventually arrested for criminal contempt of court and was given a sentence of twenty or thirty days. Continuing, Mr. HALL stated that this lawsuit was eventually settled and that from that time he has had no further dealings with LAVARRE.

He stated that it is his understanding that LAVARRE is presently writing comic strips for the King Features Syndicate and the Dell Syndicate of New York City. He further stated that he recalls that at the time of the trial, LAVARRE claimed to have been graduated from the University of Virginia and to have attended Harvard University, and also laid claim to other distinctions, and degrees, and that upon cross-examination, it was clearly brought out that LAVARRE had not told the truth and that he was actually falsely laying claims to various distinctions and degrees to which he was not entitled. Further, Mr. HALL stated that he knows that LAVARRE has been entangled in a great number of lawsuits and that undoubtedly LAVARRE was a professional litigant and would sue a person for damages on any provocation. Mr. HALL stated that nothing had come to his attention which would reflect that LAVARRE possessed any alien tendencies. He stated that he knew that LAVARRE was supposed to have conducted some type of expedition in British Guiana and he had been advised by various sources that LAVARRE had been awarded a sum of money for an expedition and had actually gone to British Guiana, but had not fulfilled the terms of the expedition and left British Guiana owing a number of debts and confiscating equipment which did not belong to him. Mr. HALL pointed out that this information was only from hearsay and that he could not substantiate it. In conclusion, Mr. HALL pointed out that LAVARRE was the type of person who liked to "blow off" and impress people, but actually he was a fraud and would relate many supposed experiences which he had never had.

100-12582

In view of the above information, no further investigation is being conducted concerning LAVARRE, unless the Bureau advises to the contrary.

C L O S E D

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

September 9, 1941

RJC:DC

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROSEN

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Drayton _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Tele. Room _____
Tour Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

At 10:30 A. M. on September 2, 1941, the writer interviewed Mrs. Mary A. Phifer, Spartanburg, South Carolina, who was referred from Mr. Tamm's office.

Mrs. Phifer advised that she had read in a newspaper that Mr. William Navar had recently obtained a position with the Government and that in her opinion he was not the proper type of person to be connected with the Federal Government in any capacity. She was unable to recall the nature of this employment but believed it had some connection with Pan-American relations.

She stated Navar was involved in an \$800,000.00 fraud in 1928 and had been sentenced to jail at Augusta, Georgia, for sixty days on charges of contempt of court. She related that this fraud concerned the purchase of three Southern newspapers by the International Paper and Power Company of Boston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Phifer stated she was employed by the Spartanburg Herald Journal at the time and knew of the matter through that connection.

It should be noted that Mrs. Phifer is very old and was uncertain of the details which she recounted. She was unable to recall the proper spelling of Navar's name and was evasive on numerous details. While she did not appear to be a mental case it may be said that her actions were extremely eccentric.

Respectfully,

R. J. Clements
R. J. Clements

9-11
10 am
B C

Let Sanson 9/16/41

RJC

EX-10

SE
INDEXED

62-61481-1X5

SEP 18 1941

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROSEN

RECORDED

RJC:DC

62-104681-125
September 16, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Sir:

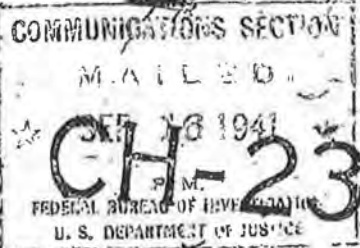
Mrs. Mary A. Phifer, an employee of the Spartanburg Herald Journal, Spartanburg, South Carolina, called at the Bureau on September 2, 1941, and related that she had read a newspaper article indicating an individual named Mr. William Navar recently obtained a Government position connected in some manner with Pan-American relations. Mrs. Phifer stated in her opinion Navar was not the proper type of person to be connected with the Federal Government in any capacity inasmuch as he had been involved in an \$800,000.00 fraud in 1928 and had been sentenced to jail at Augusta, Georgia, for sixty days on charges of contempt of court. She related that this fraud concerned the purchase of three southern newspapers by the International Paper and Pover Company of Boston, Massachusetts. She also recounted that the matter came to her attention through her connection with the Spartanburg Herald Journal. It should be noted, however, that Mrs. Phifer is advanced in years and was unable to recall the proper spelling of Navar's name and was evasive in furnishing complete details of the alleged fraud.

In view of the above allegations it is suggested that the resident agent at Augusta, Georgia, contact the Clerk of the Federal Court and other appropriate officials in an effort to ascertain whether there is any merit to the information furnished by Mrs. Phifer concerning William Navar. This matter should be handled as soon as possible and the Bureau advised immediately in order that any information obtained can be transmitted to the proper governmental agency.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SAVANNAH, GEORGIA**

FILE NO. **62-93 MBH**

REPORT MADE AT SAVANNAH, GEORGIA	DATE WHEN MADE 10-15-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9-29-30-41	REPORT MADE BY OSCAR J. KEEP
TITLE WILLIAM Lavarre, alias William NaVar			CHARACTER OF CASE INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject, in partnership with HAROLD HALL, purchased three southern newspapers in 1928 with \$870,000. borrowed from International Paper Company on a note. Upon subject's attempted control of enterprise HALL brought equity suit for injunction and accounting. Subject disregarded order of U.S District Court to turn over certain stock to court's receiver and was committed by court for Criminal Contempt on 8-2-30, serving total of 60 days. By final decree partnership dissolved and assets sold. Subject characterized as an adventurer and soldier of fortune, with vision and big ideas, capable, intelligent, hard worker, high liver, arrogant, and independent. No indication of foreign sympathies. Citations to court opinions set out.

-C-

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to the Savannah office dated 9-16-41.

DETAILS: AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

At the office of the Deputy Clerk of the United States District Court in Augusta, Georgia, C. J. SKINNER, Jr., Deputy Clerk, readily recalled instant matter and advised that subject's name was WILLIAM Lavarre and not William NaVar. Mr. SKINNER stated that the suit in the District Court had been very long and involved and that although he remembered the matter very well, he had never

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 Bureau 2 Savannah COPIES DESTROYED 187 OCT 28 1964	62-16151-105	RECORDED
	FIVE	

understood the case himself. He said that subject was a venturesome type of man with big ideas and allusions of grandeur. He thought that subject might be an excellent man to carry out some large venture and stated that adventurous thing appealed to subject. Mr. SKINNER was loath to express any opinion concerning subject's honesty and integrity but thought that subject was trustworthy although he added that he would hesitate to trust subject in money matters.

Agent viewed the case file in instant case in the office of the Clerk and found it extremely long, furthermore, the file had never been properly assembled so that a clear-out history of the matter was difficult to obtain. It should be noted that Judge WILLIAM BARRETT, who was the presiding judge in the Southern District of Georgia at the time of instant case, is now deceased.

Briefly the Clerk's file revealed that an equity suit was brought in the Superior Court of Richmond County, Augusta, Georgia, on June 25, 1929 by HAROLD HALL, plaintiff, versus WILLIAM LAVERRE, defendant, which was removed to, and filed in, the United States District Court in Augusta, Georgia, August 1, 1929. The petition of the plaintiff prayed for an injunction, accounting, and other relief and stated that he was a newspaper executive and that subject was a research and promotion man; that they had entered into a partnership to buy the Augusta Chronicle Publishing Company, Augusta, Georgia; the Record Publishing Company, Columbia, South Carolina, and the Herald-Journal Company, Spartanburg, South Carolina. These purchases were to be financed by a promissory note to the International Paper Company for \$870,000. secured by stock of the three newspapers. They contemplated a holding company and issuance of stock in order to retire the promissory note. It was alleged that subject violated the agreement by obtaining control of the papers, holding all of the capital stock himself and transferring part of the proceeds of the promissory note to his personal account. A receiver was appointed by the State Court who attempted to gain control of the money and stock involved. On the petition of subject, the case was transferred to the United States District Court. The District Court granted an injunction against subject and appointed a receiver. A rule for contempt was issued for subject's failure to turn over the stock in his possession to the receiver. After an appeal to the Circuit Court and other ancillary litigation, Judge WILLIAM H. BARRETT adjudged subject guilty of Criminal Contempt and subject was accordingly

SAV. 62-93

committed to the Richmond County Jail on August 2, 1930. Subject served twenty days in the Richmond County Jail subsequent to the above commitment. Subsequently by final decree of the court, the partnership was dissolved and its assets sold.

LYLE TALBOT, secretary to Judge BARRETT during the time of the above mentioned suit, also recalled the case but was equally vague with regard to the details. TALBOT's impression was that subject had attempted to take away a very large business from HALL after the two had entered into a partnership. He knew nothing of subject at all personally. He mentioned that subject brought proceedings for impeachment against Judge DEVER of Macon, Georgia, who had presided during some part of the litigation. He recalled that the impeachment matter had been presented to the Senate Committee but had never reached the floor of the Senate. He also assisted Agent in locating two court opinions, which are being set forth here for additional information concerning the matter. These were *LaVARRE vs HALL*, 42 F(2d) 65 and *In re LaVARRE*, 48 F(2d) 216.

BEN E. PIERCE, Sr., attorney, SFC Building, who represented the receiver in the above suit and who now is employed as a Special Attorney for the Department of Justice recalled instant matter and related that subject, who was a most impressive man, had borrowed almost a million dollars from the International Paper Company without security, in order to purchase southern newspapers with HAROLD HALL. After buying three of the papers, subject assumed control and wanted HALL to act as a hireling. PIERCE believed that subject probably also thought that he could avoid turning over the capitol stock in the newspapers to the paper company and perhaps avoid repaying his promissory note inasmuch as at that time the International Paper Company was under investigation by the Federal Trade Commission for monopoly practices. PIERCE stated that subject's original agreement had been to form a holding corporation, giving the paper company sixty percent of the stock and splitting the remainder with HALL. PIERCE stated that when subject disregarded the orders of the court to turn over various stock to the receiver, he and other attorneys had made various trips to Spartanburg and Columbia, South Carolina in an effort to transfer the stock and take physical possession of the newspaper plants. He mentioned that Supreme Court Justice JAMES F. BYRNES, who then was practicing law in Spartanburg,

SAV. 62-95

assisted him in the matter but that subject would pay no attention to anyone and simply ignored court orders as well as anyone who tried to direct him. Mr. PIERCE stated that subject was finally arrested and spent forty days in the Richmond County Jail before an appeal with regard to the contempt proceedings was decided. Subsequently subject was committed for twenty additional days, making a total of sixty days subject served for criminal contempt.

Mr PIERCE stated that the International Paper Company had finally gotten the three newspapers involved, after sale of the partnership assets by the court. He mentioned, however, that the matter had cost the paper company at least \$150,000. in attorneys fees for the various litigation.

Mr. PIERCE also located another court decision with regard to the instant litigation, reported as Piedmont Press Association vs Record Publishing Company, 56 SC 43, 152 SE, 721.

PIERCE advised that subject was an adventurer and soldier of fortune and a man with vision and large ideas. He said that subject was very capable and intelligent and that he himself had felt sorry for subject because of the instant litigation. He said that subject was making a great amount of money out of the newspapers and that if it had not been for an argument with HALL, growing out of his inability to take orders from anyone else, subject would undoubtedly have been a millionaire. He said that subject was very arrogant and did not care what anyone else said or ordered. Nevertheless, he mentioned that subject was a very hard worker and lived a very high life. He did not believe that subject was at all dishonest in any small sense and stated that subject would not stoop to any petty dishonesty, being too big a man for that sort of thing. He recalled at the conclusion of the instant suit subject hunted big game in South America and came back to the United States claiming to have discovered diamond mines in South America. PIERCE stated that he thought that for a time after the suit, subject had edited the rotogravure section of the New York Times. He mentioned that he had recently seen in the paper that subject was doing some type of liaison work for the Government. He thought that in that capacity subject might be an extremely valuable man, although he might not be exactly suited to diplomatic work since he was unpredictable and did not like supervision. When asked if he would trust subject, Mr. PIERCE stated that he would and believed subject to be thoroughly trustworthy.

-CLOSED-

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Atlanta, Georgia
April 7, 1942

FRH:JLK

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Proctor
**PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY**

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Holloman	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

John E. Smith

Re: ^DWILLIAM LAVARRE,
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Dear Sir:

13 With reference to my telephone conversations with Assistant Director NICHOLS of the Bureau on April 5 and 6, 1942, the following information is submitted relative to the above captioned individual:

Special Agent WILLIAM C. SEIBERT contacted United States Attorney T. HOYT DAVIS, of the Middle District of Georgia at Macon on April 6, 1942 and Mr. DAVIS advised that he recollected a civil litigation brought against LAVARRE and one HALL in the Augusta Division of the Federal Court for the Southern District of Georgia. He further stated that he recalled LAVARRE and HALL purchased the Augusta Chronicle newspaper of Augusta, Georgia, and that growing out of an alleged fraudulent transaction LAVARRE and HALL were sued for damages by some publishing company of Augusta in the Federal Court of that city.

Mr. DAVIS advised that Judge BARRETT, of the Southern District of Georgia, was disqualified for some technicality and that because of this the case was heard in Macon, Georgia by Judge BASCOM DEEVER, although the case still remained an Augusta Division case of the Southern District of Georgia.

6 **DEFERRED RECORDING**

Mr. DAVIS further advised that during the course of the trial LAVARRE was cited and held by Judge DEEVER for contempt of court, and that as well as he could recall LAVARRE was placed in jail at the request of Judge DEEVER. Mr. DAVIS stated that because of this, LAVARRE issued a complaint against Judge DEEVER and attempted to secure his impeachment from office, with the result that Judge DEEVER was investigated by a committee sent from Washington, D. C.

Mr. DAVIS further advised that this litigation took place around 1929 and that the records regarding the trial and the contempt of

no further action
COPY IN FILE
8 APR 16 1942

EX - 14

62-61487-3
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 10 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Letter to the Director re WILLIAM LAVARRE, continued,
April 7, 1942.

court on the part of LAVARRE would be on file in the Office of the United States District Court Clerk at Augusta, Georgia. Mr. DAVIS could furnish no further information concerning this matter and Judge BASCOM DEEVER was not available for interview at Macon on the date Agent SEIBERT interviewed United States Attorney DAVIS, and the same will not be done unless requested by the Bureau.

The United States Marshal's office, the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court and the Macon Police Department, as well as the Macon Credit Bureau, had no record of LAVARRE.

Mrs. RUTH WINN, Deputy Clerk in the office of the United States District Court Clerk, Macon, Georgia, furnished substantially the same information as that furnished by United States Attorney DAVIS, and further advised that LAVARRE is now a well-known explorer of Central and South America and that she has frequently read articles written by him in magazines and has seen his picture on cigarette and liquor advertisements. She further stated that LAVARRE was involved in the above mentioned litigation when he was about thirty years old and that he was a very colorful and powerful figure, being tall and slender with dark ^{hair} and possessed of very attractive features.

Agent SEIBERT also advises that Mrs. ODUM, Secretary to the United States Attorney at Macon, Georgia, advised that she well remembered LAVARRE and the litigation he was involved in, inasmuch as it received nation-wide publicity. She further stated that she was quite certain that WILLIAM LAVARRE is identical to the WILLIAM LAVARRE who recently was appointed to a high administrative office in the United States Department of Commerce.

Agent SEIBERT at no time divulged the reason for the inquiry concerning LAVARRE or the nature of the instant investigation.

A gist of the above information was furnished to Special Agent in Charge J. R. RUGGLES, of the Savannah Field Office, by telephone, and to Assistant Director NICHOLS on April 6, 1942, and unless further inquiry is desired by this office, no further investigation will be conducted and the

Letter to the Director re WILLIAM Lavarre, continued,
April 7, 1942.

Savannah Field Office will be expected to furnish the Bureau with the desired data concerning the above case against Lavarre.

Very truly yours,

F. R. Hammack
F. R. HAMMACK,
Special Agent in Charge.

Copy to Savannah (AMSD)

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

JRR:BAK

305 Realty Building
Savannah, Georgia
April 10, 1942

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: WILLIAM La VARRE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

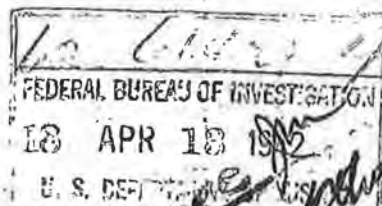
Reference is made to letter from the Savannah Office to the Bureau dated April 8, 1942. In this letter it is noted that FRANK A. WHITE of the Augusta Chronicle had formerly been well acquainted with La VARRE while in Augusta and had recently seen a photograph of this man in some nationally distributed periodical. Subsequent to this time Mr. WHITE advised Agent STEVENS that he had seen La VARRE'S photograph in the April 4th, 1942, issue of the Augusta Herald and not a magazine as he had thought at first. The photograph referred to by Mr. WHITE is attached hereto.

Mr. WHITE advised Agent STEVENS that the WILLIAM La VARRE, who is chief of the American Republics Office for the Department of Commerce and whose photograph is attached, is definitely identical with the WILLIAM La VARRE who was cited for contempt of court as set forth in the letter from the Savannah Office of April 8, 1942, as WHITE definitely recalls this man having been incarcerated in the County Jail in 1930 for contempt of court.

Yours very truly,

J. R. RUGGLES
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



LBN:NWD

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

April 8, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Boehm _____
Miss Gandy _____

Morgan Beatty, who was formerly in charge of the AP Photo Service in Washington and who now is with World Wide Broadcasting called me yesterday with reference to William LaVarre who is Chief of the American Republics Office of the Department of Commerce and who had issued a statement regarding the Standard Oil Company.

Beatty recalled that LaVarre was the subject of considerable litigation in Georgia; that he covered the trial and as a matter of fact there was an attempt to bribe him on the part of the LaVarre forces. Beatty was of the opinion that he was sent to jail or was convicted or something.

The Identification Division has a record of a fingerprint card of LaVarre when he was seeking appointment to the position of Special Agent in the American Republics Unit of the Foreign and Domestic Commerce Section of the Department of Commerce. The back of the fingerprint card reflects that he was born August 4, 1898, and from 1935 to 1941 he travelled in South America and resided in New York from January to May, 1941.

I asked SAC Hammack of Atlanta to check on this matter and it was ascertained that the proceedings occurred in Augusta, Georgia, and involved a fraudulent transaction in connection with the purchase of the Augusta Chronicle newspaper. Later Special Agent N. B. Wright of Savannah called and advised that upon checking it was determined that LaVarre was quite a promotor and somehow secured control of a string of papers. He was apparently financed by the International Paper and Power Company, but some Government agency made him sell. He sold the string of papers to a Harold Hall. Later a dispute arose over certain moneys left in the deal and Hall brought civil action against LaVarre to restrain LaVarre from disposing of them.

Wright advised that the Judge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation orders with which LaVarre failed to comply and LaVarre was subsequently attached for contempt of court. Wright further advised that he neither the jail nor the Marshal's Office took fingerprints or photographs and consequently neither was it necessary to identify him, a Mr. Frank A. White, foreman of the press room of the Augusta Chronicle who had



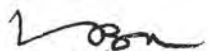
Memorandum for Mr. Tolson

Page Two

known LaVarre personally, could identify him and advised regarding LaVarre's present position in Washington.

Wright also advised it was certain LaVarre had been incarcerated at the Richmond County Jail, although there was no definite indication as to the time he was there. However, it appeared that he served the full term of twenty days.

Respectfully,



L. B. Nichols

Standard Forced To Cut Off Axis Oil, Berle Says

Testifies Sale Halted When Subsidiary in Brazil Was Blacklisted

By the Associated Press.

Assistant Secretary of State Berle testified before the Senate Defense Investigating Committee today that Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) refused to stop selling aviation gasoline to German and Italian airlines in South America until its Brazilian subsidiary was placed on the "blacklist."

Mr. Berle said "in fairness to Standard Oil" that the company had co-operated wholeheartedly with the State Department since then.

Senator Mead, Democrat, of New York, declared it was "regrettable" that the department "had to use so much force" to bring about co-operation. He said Mr. Berle's testimony did not bear out the sentiment expressed by Standard Oil officials who have appeared before the committee.

The "blacklist" is a listing of business firms prepared by the State Department with which trading by United States firms is forbidden on grounds those blacklisted have had dealings with enemy powers.

Commerce Official Testifies.

Earlier a Commerce Department official testified that the oil company had provided the fuel supply for a German-Italian airline which served as a means of delivering Axis propaganda and spies to this hemisphere and returning valuable commodities to Axis countries.

William La Varre, chief of the American Republics Office for the Commerce Department, told the committee that the airline, which he referred to as "Latil," was established under German auspices in the fall of 1939 to operate between Rome, Africa, Brazil and Argentina.

It was established, he said, because of German dissatisfaction with Axis propaganda progress in Latin America and was to furnish a means for sending both men and materials through the British blockade. Propaganda and propaganda agents, he said, were thus enabled to reach not only all Latin American countries, but the United States as well.

List Submitted

Mr. La Varre submitted a list of German and Italian representatives who had traveled to and from South America on the airline, terming it "the most notorious record of enemies that ever traveled on any line."

Chairman Truman said before the committee meeting the inquiry into the Italian air line grew out of records of the oil company which Thurman Arnold, anti-trust chief, turned over to the committee last week.

Company Executive Committee minutes said Standard had been advised Secretary of State Hull would refuse an export license for shipment of aviation gasoline from the United States to Brazil for use of the line but that "since the shipments emanated from outside the United States, Mr. Hull said he could only express the hope that it would not be necessary for such shipments to originate from any other place in the Western Hemisphere."

Regular Customer.

"While there is no contract covering this business," the minutes said, "the customer has been a regular customer. In view of the complications surrounding this matter, committee was of the opinion that the quotation should be given f.o.b. Aruba * * *."

Aruba is the oil refining city off the northern coast of Venezuela. It is a Dutch colony.

W. S. Farish, Standard president, testified that "no delivery was made except in conformity with the policy of the department" and that deliveries to the airline were discussed with the State Department and with the American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro.

The consent decree that broke up the 13-year alliance of Standard and the I. G. Farbenindustrie, German dye trust, definitely ended their relationship, despite the fact that there was a provision for renegotiation in the event it was involuntarily terminated, Standard officials said yesterday.

EVENING STAR

Washington, DC

April , 1942

62-61481-5

Mr. J. P. Davis

As

In case

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

April 16th. 1942.

The Attorney General of the U. S.,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:-

I am one of the many who learned with amazement a number of months ago of the appointment of WILLIAM LAVARRE as Chief, South American Division of the Department of Commerce.

May I respectfully enquire the manner in which such an appointment was made, and confirmed.

Was the usual background investigation made?

If so, the appointment is all the more amazing.

This Lavarre is the same person who was mixed up in shady newspaper affairs a number of years ago in the South.

He is the same person who went to Dutch West Indies for Paramount Pictures and failed to account for the money advanced, in fact to get out of the Dutch West Indies he was forced to leave a camera a security for debts; a camera he did not own (it was the property of Burton Holmes).

He is the person who wrote a book of personal experiences 'Gold, Diamonds & Orchids' when in fact the book was merely the scenario furnished by Paramount Pictures.

He is the person who bought second hand leopard skins, etc. on 2nd. Avenue, New York and claimed he 'shot' the animals in South America, and flooded American newspapers with faked pictures of same.

and 5/4/42 RJC

Rec'd
4/16/42

RECORDED

62-61481-6

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APR 25 1942

b6

b7C

He is the brother of the Andre de LaVarre

He has no background to pose as an expert on South American affairs since his 'experience' consists of a few trips to the Dutch West Indies and neighboring South American countries.

Certainly nothing to qualify him for such an important position as Chief, South American Division, Department of Commerce.

Had there been any sort of investigation, no matter how routine, so many other pertinent matters, in addition to those listed in this letter, would have been revealed that his appointment would not have been possible.

If he has secured his present position with the Government without the usual investigation regarding his background, both personal as well as otherwise, then the appointment should be cancelled.

In these days of great peril to our country it ill behooves those in authority to appoint people to high Government positions, people who have no possible justification for such appointments. Such matters shake the faith of those who have the common good in mind.

Respectfully yours,

b7C

b6

Hollywood,
California.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

May 4, 1942

[Redacted]
Hollywood, California

b7C
b6

[Redacted]

62-61481-6

Your letter of April 16, 1942, addressed to the Attorney General has been referred to this Bureau for attention.

In response to your inquiry concerning the appointment of an official of the South American Division of the Department of Commerce, I wish to advise that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had no connection therewith. Investigations incidental to such appointments are apparently conducted by representatives of the Department of Commerce.

If you desire to obtain further details respecting this matter, it is suggested that you communicate directly with The Honorable, The Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director



246
COPIES DESTROYED
187 OCT-28-1964

*Noted
a/c*

62-61481-6

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

NEW VTM

Savannah, Georgia
April 8, 1942

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: ^DWILLIAM LAVARRE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to a letter from the Atlanta Division, dated April 7, 1942, to the Bureau in the above-entitled matter.

Upon receipt of the information set forth in reference letter on April 6, 1942, Special Agent W. H. NIMMINS ascertained that there was no record in this matter on the docket of the United States District Court Clerk at Savannah, Georgia, and that if there was such a case, the records would be contained in the docket of the Deputy Clerk at Augusta, Georgia.

I then contacted Chief Deputy United States Marshal ARTHUR B. SIMKINS, who after checking his records stated that he had located a record concerning LAVARRE in Book #40, page 450, Docket 2328, Court Docket #2051, at Augusta, Georgia, and that more complete information would be contained in this record. Mr. SIMKINS stated that his records in Savannah reflected the following entries:

May 27, 1930	Commitment issued at Augusta, Georgia by Deputy Clerk
June 18, 1930	Temporary commitment
August 2, 1930	Final commitment, 20 days

Deputy Marshal SIMKINS said that from this there was no way to tell specifically, but that probably LAVARRE was committed to jail on May 27, 1930, and on June 18, 1930 temporary commitment was issued and LAVARRE was given a hearing, and on August 2, 1930, a final commitment was issued and he was given a twenty day sentence. The offense charge as reflected by the Marshal's records is as follows: "Attach-

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECORDED

62-6141-1
APR 20 1942
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

4 MAY 25 1942

Bond filed in the sum of \$5,000 with the Greater City Surety and Indemnity Corporation (N.Y.) as surety.

August 8, 1930

Commitment issued to Richmond County Jail

August 9, 1930

Marshal's return of service on commitment filed.

Agent STEVENS stated that he had talked with Mr. C. J. SKINNER, the United States Commissioner, and Mr. SKINNER, Jr., who informed him that the complete record in this case would take a very lengthy study consisting of weeks to develop all of the facts, but that the above entries related to an attachment for contempt on the part of subject, and that this attachment grew out of a civil suit brought by one HAROLD HALL against subject as a result of a transaction between the two. This transaction was the purchase of a string of newspapers, among which was the Augusta Chronicle of Augusta, Georgia, which papers had previously been owned by subject and which had evidently been purchased with money secured from the International Paper and Power Company, and that after the purchase HALL brought either injunction or restraining proceedings against LAVARRE to prevent him from disposing of certain monies; that it was the recollection of these two men that LAVARRE deliberately refused to comply with several Court orders in the matter, and he was, therefore, attached for contempt.

Agent STEVENS checked with the officials of the Richmond County Jail at Augusta, and was informed they had no records available reflecting the arrest and confinement of subject in 1930, and no fingerprints nor photographs were taken by this jail at that time. Agent STEVENS also stated that he checked with the City Police Department of Augusta and could find no record of subject. He also advised that the Credit Agency in Augusta had no record of him.

Agent STEVENS advised that he had talked with one FRANK A. WHITE, foreman of the Press Room, Augusta Chronicle, who stated he had formerly been well acquainted with LAVARRE while he was in Augusta,

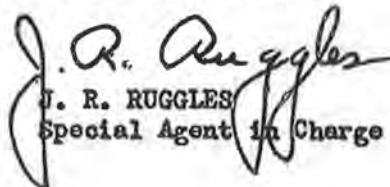
and that this man is presently Coordinator and Investigator of all Latin-American countries for the President of the United States, and has acted in this capacity for the past six or eight months. He stated he is certain of this because he has recently seen a photograph of this man in some nationally distributed periodical, the name of which he could not recall.

Mr. WHITE described the LAVARRE which he knew as follows:

Age	34 to 35 in 1930
Height	5', 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11"
Weight	160 - 168 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Light brown
	Short moustache
	Believed right index finger had been crushed in the past, disfiguring nail.

This information was immediately furnished Assistant Director NICHOLS by telephone from Savannah by Special Agent WRIGHT.

Very truly yours,


J. R. RUGGLES
Special Agent in Charge

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

EAT:KLW

Call: 11:22 AM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DATE February 16, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Mr. George Ball, Associate General Counsel of the Foreign Economic Administration, who is Assistant to Oscar Cox, telephonically requested to see our file on William Lavarre, formerly with the Department of Commerce, on whom he thought we might have made an applicant investigation.

I told him I would check our files to determine if we had such a file and let him know.

He can be reached on EX 7030, Ext. 601.

Very truly yours,

Edward A. Tamm

Set

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

(INFORMATIVE MEMORANDUM - NOT TO BE SENT TO FILES SECTION)

62 MAR 15 1944

LaVarre Charges To Be Aired By House Investigating Body

By FRASER EDWARDS

Charges that our Good Neighbor policy and future trade with Latin America were being wrecked by the activities of the Foreign Economic Administration, under Leo T. Crowley, will be probed by a House investigating committee, the Times-Herald learned last night.

Probe Starts Monday

The accusations were made by William LaVarre, who resigned as chief of the American Republics Division of the Department of Commerce, in protest against what he called "the communistic influence of followers of Vice President Wallace and other officials endangering United States commerce in South and Central America."

A preliminary probe of the LaVarre charges will be started Monday by the Select House Committee to Investigate Acts of Executive Agencies Beyond the Scope of their Authority, headed by Representative Howard W. Smith (D.), of Virginia.

Aaron L. Ford, counsel for the Smith committee, has called LaVarre for a conference Monday, and the veteran Latin American explorer and economic expert has agreed to appear.

Quack Exports Charged

Ford said he would examine LaVarre's charges, which range from the squandering of tax-payers' money on Latin-American projects to the export-licensing of quack medicines by Crowley's FEA, suc-

cessor to Wallace's Board of Economic Warfare.

Among the LaVarre charges is the documented allegation that the Board of Economic Warfare, of the FEA, has granted export licenses for quack remedies, which chemical analyses have shown to contain harmful drugs or to be misrepresented by labels.

LaVarre warned that unless a stop is put to what he called "this racket export business" to Latin America, the Yankee trademark will become "poison" to customers south of the Rio Grande and wreck the Good Neighbor policy.

Action Protested

LaVarre is supported in that contention by Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York city. The mayor recently refused to grant clearance from the port of New York for drugs consigned to Latin America, after they were declared in violation of the New York city sanitary code.

This action drew a hot protest from C. Victor Barry, chief of the Office of Economic Warfare, FEA. Barry wrote New York authorities that so long as drugs met requirement of the country to which they are shipped "export licenses will be granted regardless of their conformity with the food and drug requirements for domestic consumption." Barry added:

Profit Motive Charged

"Any action by other governing agencies inconsistent with this policy disrupts a necessary flow of drugs determined by this office to be essential to the economy of a foreign country and to this extent impedes the war effort."

LaGuardia shot back a letter to Crowley demanding to know whether he or anyone in his agency would use the drugs that had been found to be "outright frauds, some dangerous to health," adding:

"It is, indeed, a sad commentary if we should for profit resort not only to the days of Dollar Diplomacy, but in this instance to dirty Dollar Diplomacy."

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Starke _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Beahm _____
 Miss Gandy _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CDM:ed

DATE February 25, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Reference is made to your blue memorandum concerning the request of Mr. George Ball, Associate General Counsel of the Foreign Economic Administration. Mr. Ball requested information on William LaVarre, who he believed may have been investigated by this Bureau under an applicant investigation.

The files of this Bureau did not reveal that an applicant investigation had been conducted on LaVarre; however, investigations under passport matters and information concerning have been conducted.

In accordance with your request, Mr. Ball was advised that this Bureau has not conducted any applicant investigation on LaVarre but that there were references to LaVarre in the files of this Bureau and that if he, Ball, desired this information, he should make a formal request to the Attorney General. Mr. Ball stated that he believed an applicant investigation had been conducted due to LaVarre's former employment with the Department of Commerce. It was explained to Mr. Ball that this Bureau does not conduct applicant investigations of persons in the Department of Commerce.

Mr. Ball's attitude did not indicate that he intended putting his request in a formal letter to the Attorney General.

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

RECORDED

32 MAR 4 1944

LAVARRE

3-26-47

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

Dear Mr Hoover:

During 1942 and 1943, when I served as Chief of the American Republics Division of the Department of Commerce (under Secretary Jesse Jones) we had frequent memo correspondence.

I would like to have some time with you, say an hour, at your convenience, prior to April 2nd, if possible. Either daytime or evening.

Sincerely,

William Lavarre
William Lavarre

Mr Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington.

RECORDED

62-61481-10
F B I

1135 Sixteenth Street NW APR 5 1947
Dupont 4161

*mail
3-28-48
H. J.*

W. J.

Two

62-61481-10

Dear Mr. LaVarre,

Sincerely yours,

Dep. Justice
Vol. 3 of 4

Mar 29 5 59 PM '44

[Handwritten signature]

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

March 28, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. NICHOLS
 RE: William LaVarre
 1135 Sixteenth Street, Northwest
 Washington, D. C.

Reference is made to the letter dated March 26, 1947, from the captioned individual.

File 62-61481 reflects that this person first came to the Bureau's attention in a letter dated January 10, 1941, from Congressman Lewis K. Rockefeller of New York at which time he transmitted a letter indicating that William LaVarre had sued Preston Rambo who was defended by Attorney General J. McMahon of New York City. This suit was for an alleged libel and slander. Rambo at that time was a Consular Officer in Brazil. We advised that Congressman that Bureau files contained no reference to LaVarre.

By letter dated February 7, 1941, the New York Office advised that LaVarre had given the impression in New York that he was employed by the State Department in Counter-Fifth-Column activity. The New York Office advised that Naval Intelligence and the State Department had no record of his employment in New York and the Field Office files were negative on him. Pursuant to Bureau request, on April 3, 1941, the State Department advised it had no information which would make an investigation of LaVarre inadvisable. The New York Office was instructed on April 28, 1941, to conduct a discreet background investigation concerning LaVarre and his current activities.

The New York Field Office, in a report dated October 14, 1941, in the case entitled William LaVarre, Internal Security, furnished information that LaVarre was born on August 4, 1898, at Richmond, Virginia. Mr. Harold Hall, Vice President of the New York Times, advised that he was in partnership with LaVarre in 1930 in the purchase of a newspaper at Spartanburg, South Carolina. Arrangements were made whereby LaVarre was to be the contact or public relations man and Hall was to operate the newspaper. LaVarre, without the knowledge of Hall, went to New York and on behalf of the partnership obtained an agreement whereby the International Paper and Power Company of Boston loaned \$870,000 to the partnership for the purpose of purchasing a chain

50 APR 16 1947

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
 TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

MEMO FOR: MR. NICHOLS

March 28, 1947

of newspapers in the south. Immediately Hall decided upon dissolution of the partnership following what he considered the unethical action of LaVarre and LaVarre indicated to Hall at that time a possibility that they would not be required to pay the loan inasmuch as he thought the arrangement was actually in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Laws. Hall filed a petition in Federal Court to dissolve the partnership and the court ordered the funds of the partnership impounded. Hall stated LaVarre flagrantly disobeyed the court orders and LaVarre was eventually arrested for criminal contempt of court and sentenced to serve twenty days in jail.

In 1941 LaVarre was writing comic strips for King Features Syndicate and Bell Syndicate in New York City. Hall pointed out that LaVarre was the type of person who liked to "blow off" and impress people, but actually he was a fraud and would relate many supposed experiences which had never happened.

On September 2, 1941, Mrs. Mary A. Phifer, Spartanburg, South Carolina, called at the Bureau and reported on LaVarre in connection with the foregoing litigation. She stated that she was employed by the Spartanburg Herald Journal at the time. She was objecting to the appointment of LaVarre to a position of responsibility in the Federal government. The Bureau then directed the Savannah Field Division to furnish information concerning LaVarre. The reply is found in a report from that office on October 15, 1941. This concerned prior information on the arrest of LaVarre for contempt of court.

Morgan Beatty, news commentator, inquired at the Bureau in 1942 concerning LaVarre, recalling that he had reported the litigation in Georgia at which time LaVarre was sentenced for contempt of court and that there was an attempt to bribe Beatty on the part of the LaVarre forces at that time.

By letter dated April 16, 1942, [redacted]
[redacted] Hollywood, California, complained of the appointment of LaVarre to a high government position. She describes him as the person who went to Dutch West Indies for Paramount Pictures and failed to account for the money advanced. She stated that he had reported as actual experiences, those taken from scenarios furnished by the motion picture company, and that he bought leopard skins in New York and claimed he shot the animals in South America. She described him as the brother of Andre de LaVarre [redacted]
[redacted]

b7C
b6

Serial 7 of 62-61481 reflects that a commitment was issued to the Richmond County Jail for William LaVarre on August 8, 1930, for the contempt proceeding referred to in foregoing paragraphs.

MEMO FOR: MR. NICHOLS

March 28, 1947

A newspaper clipping which is not dated but which appears to have been published in February, 1944, reflects that LaVarre resigned as Chief of the American Republics Division, Department of Commerce, in protest to what he called "the communistic influence of followers of Vice President Wallace and other officials endangering United States commerce in South and Central America." A preliminary probe of his charges was to have been made by the Select House Committee to Investigate Acts of Executive Agencies Beyond the Scope of their Authority, headed by Representative Howard W. Smith of Virginia. LaVarre also charged that the Board of Economic Warfare of the Foreign Economic Administration had granted export licenses for quack remedies.

On February 16, 1944, Mr. George Ball, Associate General Counsel of the Foreign Economic Administration requested to see the Bureau files on LaVarre, who formerly had been employed by the Department of Commerce, and on whom he thought we might have conducted an applicant investigation. He was advised on February 26, 1944, that the Bureau had conducted no applicant investigation on LaVarre; however, that we had information on him in our files and if he so desired he could make a formal request to the Attorney General. Apparently no request was made.

RECOMMENDATION: That no encouragement be given this individual for an interview with the Director.

Respectfully,

M. A. Jones

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten initials]

LJL:eh

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

DATE: June 10, 1947

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

For record purposes, I wish to refer to the attached letter of William LaVarre addressed to me relative to the desire of Mr. Horace Brown of the Hawcett Publishing Company to do a picture layout on firearms training, in the magazine "The Police Cases." We had previously told Mr. LaVarre we could not do a story on the magnum pistol but would be glad to furnish him stock pictures of our facilities at Quantico and of our ranges. These were furnished to him and he was also furnished photographs of pictures Nos. 5, 7, 15, 17, 40 and 42 which appear in the article "The FBI Practical Pistol Course" in the Law Enforcement Bulletin last year. A copy of the article is attached for identification purposes.

Mr. LaVarre is to arrange a layout of these pictures and will contact this office for clearance of the Bureau on the captioned material prior to publication.

Attachment

JJM:RC

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

JUN 12 1947

WILLIAM LAVARRE

1135 SIXTEENTH ST., N. W.
WASHINGTON

May 24th
1947

Mr Lew Nichols,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr Nichols:

I transmitted the information on the Magnum pistol and bullet which I received from you and Mr Faughman last Monday to Mr Horace Brown of the Fawcett Publishing Company, together with your suggestion that the publicizing of the weapon might be of more help to criminals than to police and law enforcement agencies. Mr Brown says that he will abandon the publication of the proposed feature in TRUE POLICE CASES for the present at least. ||

In lieu of the Magnum pistol and bullet story he would like me to get from you and the Bureau, if it be possible, a picture story on the method of training F.B.I. agents in the use of various types of fire arms - a series of a dozen or more photographs with captions which can be edited into a two page spread. He'd like it to include the handling of all the various types of small arms and the technique taught agents for pistol battles with criminals especially those where civilian bystanders might by untrained policemen be endangered. Plus any other angle you would like to see featured in such a picture story of training.

Is this material available?

I was glad to have the opportunity of talking with you and Mr Baughman, and I will be glad to assemble for Editor Brown a two page layout of pictures and text whenever you can make the photographs and information available.

Sincerely,

William Lavarre
William Lavarre

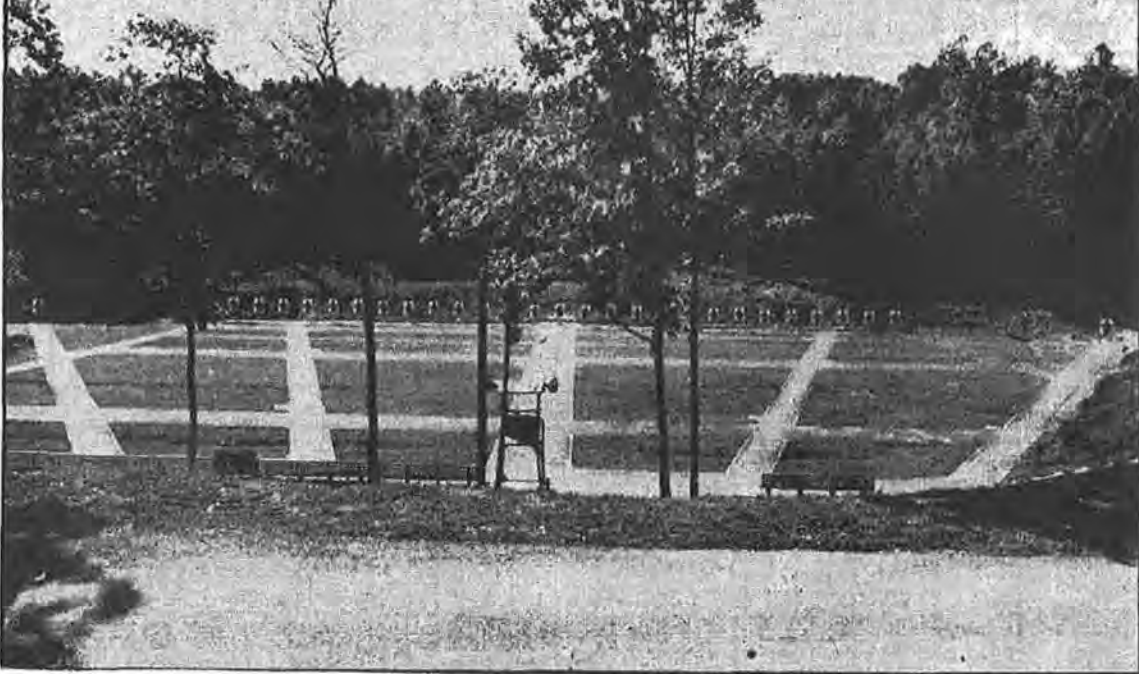
Dupont 4161.

RECORDED

62-61771
JUN 12 1947

5/27
He will be in
you 6/2

THE FBI PRACTICAL PISTOL COURSE



The Practical Pistol Course is a routine range exercise. Fifty shots are scored on the Colt silhouette target in the total time of six minutes and ten seconds. This allotted time covers ten shots fired from the 7-yard line, five from the 60-yard line, twenty from the 50-yard line and fifteen from the 25-yard line. Before the course is completed, the four firing postures - prone, sitting, standing, hip shooting - have been assumed at different fire lines, some of them several times. The course includes firing at close range, at a distance, and from behind barricades.

Every FBI Agent must be able to fire the Practical Pistol Course in the allotted time. This means that he must have practiced until ease, timing and accuracy have been achieved, and until every safety measure incorporated in the firing of the course has become habitual.

Numerous Police Departments have incorporated the FBI Academy Practical Pistol Course into their regular range practice. Reports indicate an enthusiastic reception.

The following picture story reveals every detail of firing the Practical Pistol Course.

(Reprinted from the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, July, August and September, 1946)

FBI ACADEMY PRACTICAL PISTOL COURSE

The practical pistol course consists of 50 shots on the Colt silhouette target.

SCORING: SHOTS STRIKING SILHOUETTE SCORED ACCORDING TO THE "K" VALUE OF THAT AREA. SHOTS ONLY STRIKING "D" AREAS ARE SCORED AS MISSES TOTAL TIME SIX MINUTES AND TEN SECONDS

VARIOUS FIRING POSTURES



PRONE



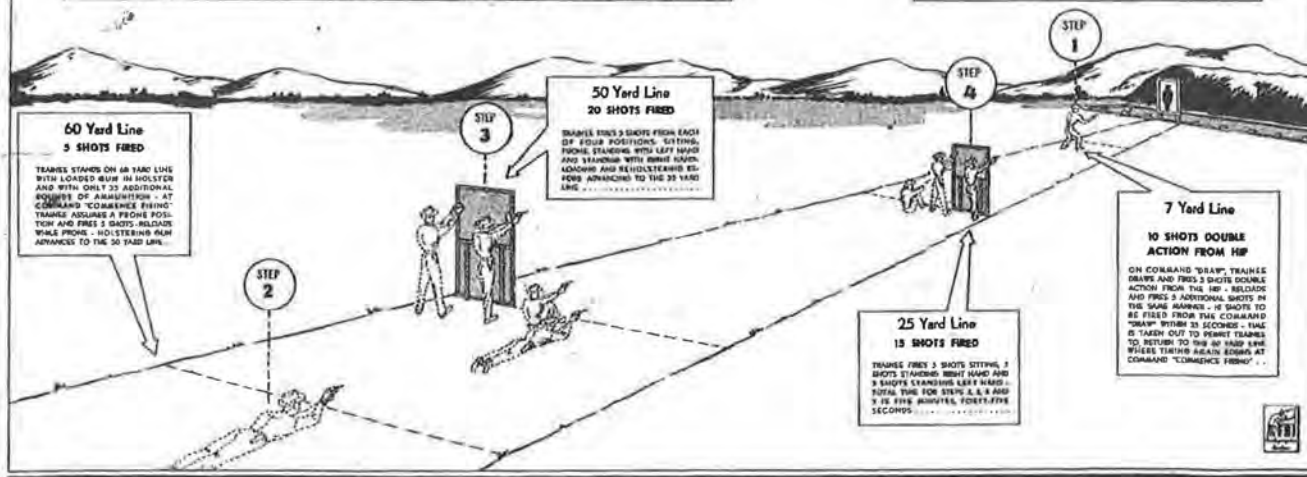
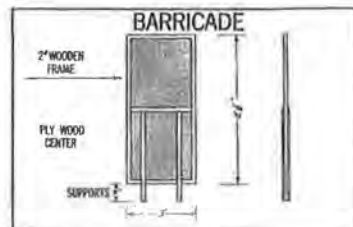
SITTING



STANDING

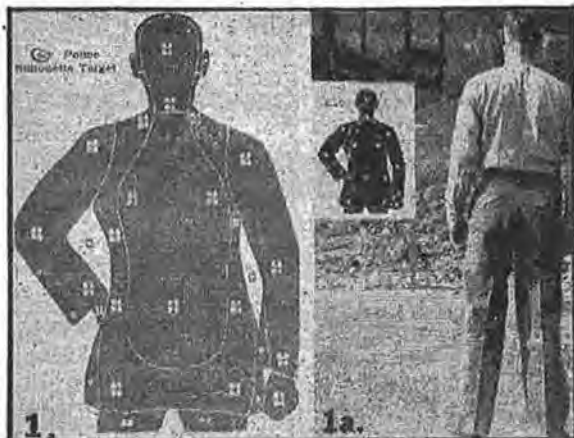


HIP SHOOTING

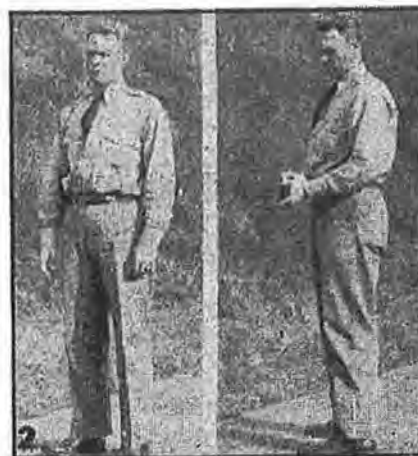


We are about to begin firing the Practical Pistol Course. Ten shots must be fired from the hip in a period of 25 seconds. Distance - seven yards.

1. THE SILHOUETTE TARGET. THIS TARGET SHOWS BOTH K AND D VALUES. 'K' REPRESENTS THE KILL VALUE; D THE DISABLING VALUE. AS SPECIAL AGENTS SHOOT ONLY IN SELF DEFENSE, ONLY THE K VALUE IS SCORED, AS K5 - K4 - K3 - K2.



1a. SHOOTER AT SEVEN-YARD LINE.



2. ON COMMAND SHOOTER LOADS REVOLVER WITH FIVE ROUNDS.



3. AFTER LOADING SHOOTER REHOLSTERS AND AWAITS COMMAND.



"FIRE!" SHOOTER STARTS THE DRAW.

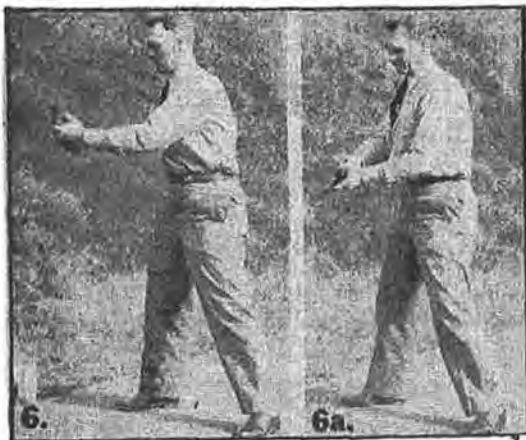


5. SHOOTER FIRES FIVE ROUNDS, DOUBLE ACTION, FROM THE HIP.

Hipshooting is included in the Practical Pistol Course because it is the quick-draw type essential in close-range emergencies when time does not permit the officer to bring the gun to eye level and sight it. Practice develops great accuracy in this type of shooting.

6. SHOOTER REACHES FOR FIVE ROUNDS TO RELOAD AS HE EJECTS THE FIVE DISCHARGED CARTRIDGES. POSITION OF FEET ARE UNCHANGED TO INSURE ACCURACY ON SECOND FIVE ROUNDS.

6a. SHOOTER RELOADS.



7. SHOOTER FIRES HIS SECOND FIVE ROUNDS. UNLESS HE HAS AN ALIBI HE MUST FIRE THE ENTIRE TEN ROUNDS IN TWENTY-FIVE SECONDS.



8. SHOOTER UNLOADS DISCHARGED CARTRIDGES.

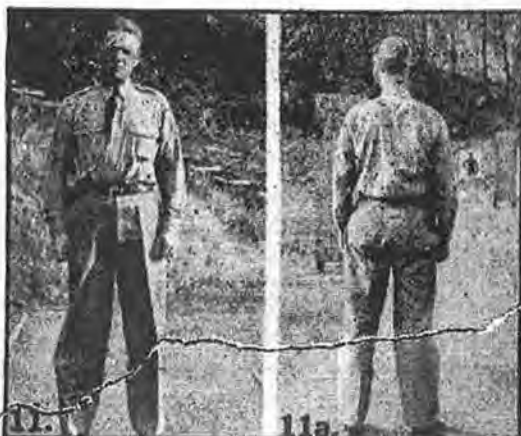


9. SHOOTER HAS REHOLSTERED; IS READY TO RETURN TO THE 60-YARD LINE.



10. SHOOTING LANE AS SEEN FROM THE TARGET. ALL FIRING POINTS SHOWN.





11. AT 60-YARD LINE. SHOOTER A-WAITS COMMAND TO LOAD.

11a. SHOOTING LANE AND FIRING POINTS. SHOOTER HAS FORTY ROUNDS IN ALL - FIVE ROUNDS IN GUN, THE REST IN HIS POCKET. HE MUST FIRE THESE - FIVE IN EACH POSITION, IN FIVE MINUTES AND FORTY-FIVE SECONDS.

12. "FIRE!" SHOOTER DROPS TO KNEES AND WHILE STILL UPRIGHT DRAWS THE GUN.



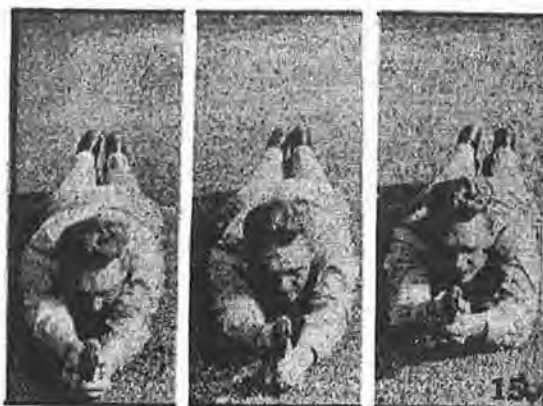
13. CORRECT POSTURE AT TIME GUN IS DRAWN.



14. INCORRECT POSITION. A COMMON ERROR. GUN SHOULD BE POINTED DOWN RANGE ALWAYS.



15. GUN DRAWN, SHOOTER DROPS TO PRONE POSITION TO FIRE FIVE ROUNDS.



There are three possible prone positions. Number one (L. to R.) is preferred. Target is reduced by having feet together, gun close to ground. Gun is steady and at greatest distance from the eye, giving best sight picture.

Number two position is usually used by persons who wear glasses or who have a large waist line. Gun is not as steady and is closer to the eye.

Number three position is preferred by extremely large-girthed persons. This position accentuates disadvantages of number two position.

The prone position enables the shooter to achieve accuracy at great distance. It also gives a small target for return fire if the terrain is level and without obstructions of grass, logs or boulders.



16. CLOSE-UP OF POSITION NUMBER ONE. ARMS ARE STRAIGHT, GUN CLOSE TO GROUND.



17. GRIP CLOSE-UP, POSITION NUMBER ONE. THE LEFT HAND IS USED ONLY TO SUPPORT THE GUN HAND.



18. METHOD OF SUPPORTING GUN IN NUMBER TWO POSITION.



19. CLOSE-UP OF GRIP, NUMBER TWO POSITION. LEFT HAND FORMS FIST AS BASE TO RAISE GUN FROM GROUND.



20. NUMBER THREE POSITION. GOOD BUT NOT AS EFFECTIVE AS POSITIONS ONE AND TWO.



21. CLOSE-UP OF GRIP USED IN NUMBER THREE POSITION. LEFT HAND MUST NOT CHANGE THE USUAL GRIP ON THE REVOLVER.

22. SHOOTER DEMONSTRATES HOW TARGET MAY BE REDUCED BY KEEPING FEET TOGETHER.



23. AFTER FIRING FIVE ROUNDS IN THE PRONE POSITION, SHOOTER ROLLS TO LEFT SIDE, EJECTING CARTRIDGES WITH LEFT HAND, REACHING FOR AMMUNITION WITH RIGHT HAND. EACH TIME-SAVING DETAIL IS IMPORTANT AS SHOOTER MUST RELOAD SEVEN TIMES BEFORE HE COMPLETES THE COURSE.



25. FOR SAFETY REASONS SHOOTER REHOLSTERS LOADED GUN IN KNEELING UPRIGHT POSITION.

24. RELOADING WHILE STILL IN A PRONE POSITION TO KEEP TARGET OFFERED BY SHOOTER AS SMALL AS POSSIBLE.



27. AT 50-YARD LINE SHOOTER ASSUMES SITTING POSITION, THEN DRAWS GUN. WHILE IN THIS POSITION SHOOTER FIRES FIVE ROUNDS, EJECTS EMPTY CARTRIDGES AS HE SWINGS INTO A PRONE POSITION, AND WHILE PRONE RELOADS AND FIRES THE NEXT FIVE ROUNDS.

26. RISING, HE PROCEEDS BRISKLY TO THE 50-YARD LINE.



28. SHOOTER, IN DRAWING GUN, KEEPS FINGER OFF OF THE TRIGGER. HE DRAWS GUN ALONG THE SIDE OF THE LEG.

At this point the most common safety violations are:

1. Drawing gun before sitting.
2. Drawing gun in such a manner as to cross leg with muzzle.
3. Drawing gun with a sideways motion which momentarily covers shooters on adjoining lanes.

There are three acceptable sitting positions.

29. NUMBER ONE SITTING POSITION. KNEES AND FEET ARE ABOUT SIX INCHES APART. KNEES SUPPORT GUN ARMS JUST BACK OF ELBOWS. THIS POSITION ENABLES SHOOTER TO EXTEND ARMS TO FULL LENGTH, THUS GIVING HIM THE BEST AND MOST CONSTANT SIGHT PICTURE AS WELL AS GOOD SUPPORT. SUCH POSITION WOULD BE USED UNDER ACTUAL FIRING CONDITIONS FOR DISTANCE SHOOTING WHERE OBSTRUCTIONS INTERFERED WITH USE OF PRONE POSITION.



30. NUMBER ONE SITTING POSITION FROM THE SIDE. ARMS ARE FULLY EXTENDED. GUN IS AT EYE LEVEL. IF, WHEN POSITION IS FIRST ASSUMED, GUN IS NOT DIRECTLY AT EYE LEVEL, FEET SHOULD BE DRAWN CLOSER TO BODY. THIS RAISES KNEES AND ELEVATES GUN. PROCEDURE SHOULD BE REVERSED IF GUN IS TOO HIGH.



31. NUMBER TWO SITTING POSITION. KNEES SUPPORT ARMS FORWARD OF THE ELBOWS. THIS POSITION IS STEADY AND HAS ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF THE NUMBER ONE POSITION. PERSONAL CHOICE DICTATES WHICH POSITION IS TO BE USED.



32. NUMBER TWO SITTING POSITION FROM THE SIDE.

33. NUMBER THREE SITTING POSITION IS USUALLY PREFERRED BY PERSONS WEARING GLASSES OR THOSE HAVING A LARGE WAIST LINE. DISADVANTAGES: GUN IS NOT AS WELL SUPPORTED, NOT AS STEADY AND CLOSER TO EYES.

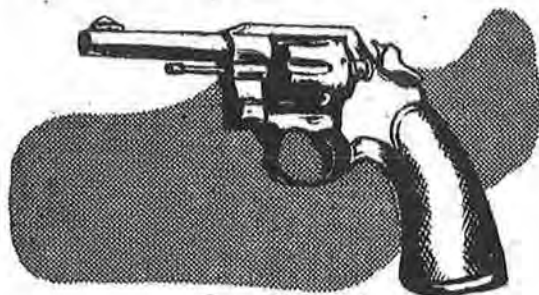


34. SHOOTER HAS FIRED FIVE SHOTS FROM SITTING POSITION. HE EJECTS SHELLS AS HE STARTS TO SWING AROUND TO PRONE POSITION. GUN IS POINTED DOWN RANGE DESPITE FACT THAT MUZZLE IS ELEVATED SLIGHTLY TO FACILITATE UNLOADING.



35. SHOOTER, IN PRONE POSITION TO PRESENT SMALL TARGET, RELOADS.

36. COMPLETELY PRONE POSITION ASSUMED TO FIRE NEXT FIVE ROUNDS.



37. SHELLS ARE EJECTED AS SHOOTER MOVES TO POSITION BEHIND BARRICADE. GUN MUZZLE IS POINTED DOWN RANGE.

38. SHOOTER, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF COVER, RELOADS BEHIND BARRICADE WHICH SIMULATES CORNER OF BUILDING. THE NEXT TEN SHOTS ARE TO BE FIRED, FIVE WITH THE LEFT HAND FROM LEFT SIDE OF BARRICADE, AND FIVE WITH THE RIGHT HAND FROM RIGHT SIDE OF BARRICADE TO GIVE PRACTICE IN TAKING ADVANTAGE OF ALL AVAILABLE COVER.



39. FIRING FROM THE BARRICADE.



The first five shots from the barricade at fifty yards are, for safety reasons, fired with the left or weak hand (right hand if shooter is left handed). Several lanes are in use. If shooter is slower than men on other lanes he will be firing with his best and safest hand when others are ahead of his firing point.

Shooter assumes an unorthodox position by placing right foot forward in order to take advantage of cover. He places gun hand beyond barricade and brings gun to eye level. Gun is cocked after it is placed beyond barricade. Shooter supports gun hand with right hand flat against barricade. Thumb of right

wrist. Shooter sights with left eye when shooting with left hand to take full advantage of cover.



40. CLOSE-UP OF HANDS. NO PORTION OF GUN IS AGAINST BARRICADE.



41. FRONT VIEW OF BARRICADE POSITION.

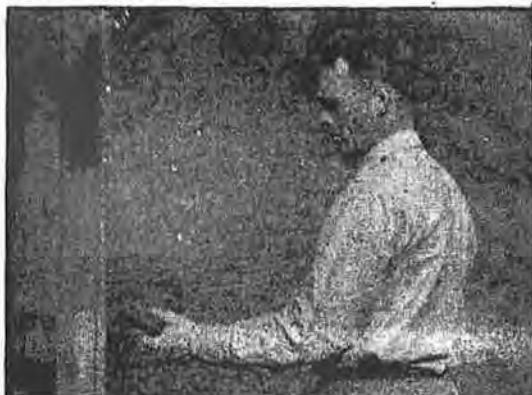
42. COMMON ERROR. CYLINDER AGAINST BARRICADE. THIS DOES NOT RESULT IN MORE SUPPORT FOR GUN. RATHER IT WILL INJURE THE GUN.



43. FRONT VIEW. IT IS PERMISSIBLE TO SHOOT IN THIS MANNER IF CYLINDER IS RESTED ON INDEX FINGER AND FRONT OF CYLINDER IS AHEAD OF FINGER SO THAT NO LEAD WILL HIT FINGER AND GUN DOES NOT TOUCH BARRICADE.



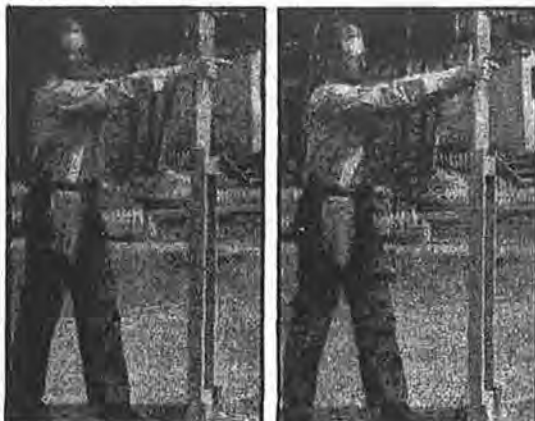
44. SHOOTER EJECTS SHELLS AFTER FIRING FIVE ROUNDS AND REACHES FOR MORE AMMUNITION.



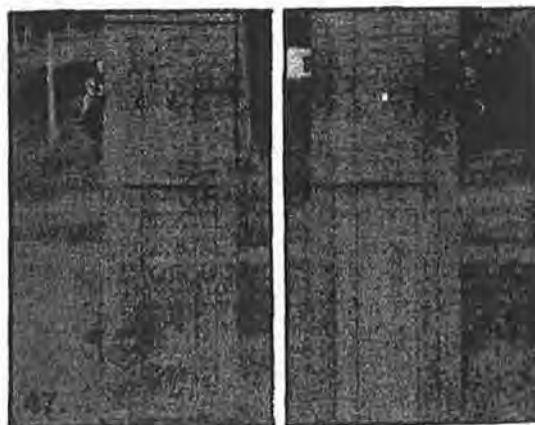
45. TO FACILITATE RELOADING SHOOTER MUST RELAX WHILE NOT ACTUALLY FIRING. THE BEST WAY TO DO THIS IS TO BREATHE DEEPLY WHILE RELOADING.



46. SHOOTER FIRES FIVE ROUNDS WITH STRONG HAND. GUN IS PLACED AT BARRICADE AT EYE LEVEL. THE GUN IS NEXT COCKED AND SUPPORTING HAND IS PLACED IN POSITION. RIGHT EYE USED FOR SIGHTING.



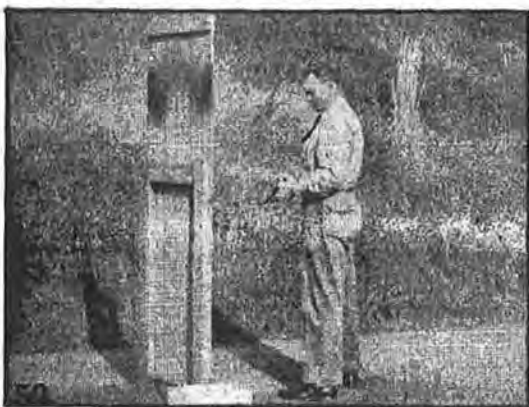
47. BARRICADE OFFERS EXCELLENT CONCEALMENT.



48. COMMON ERRORS. RIGHT FOOT FORWARD WHILE FIRING WITH THE RIGHT HAND EXPOSES LARGE PORTION OF SHOOTER'S BODY. COMPARE WITH 47



50. FIVE ROUNDS WITH STRONG HAND COMPLETED, GUN UNLOADED. SHOOTER RELOADS BEHIND BARRICADE.



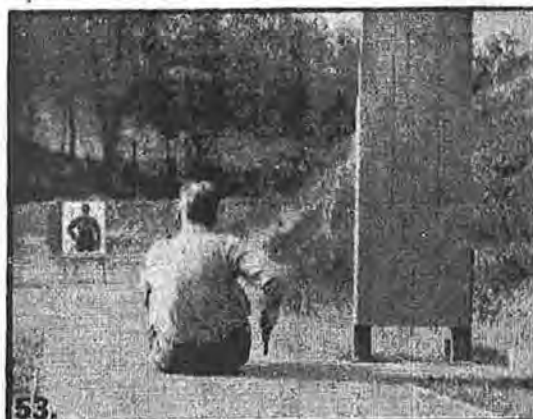
52. SHOOTER ADVANCES BRISKLY TO THE 25-YARD LINE.



49. IMPROPER STANCE. REVOLVER TOO LOW; SHOOTER TOO FAR FROM BARRICADE.

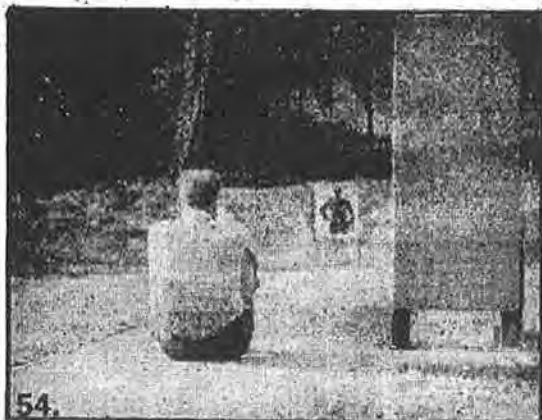


51. SHOOTER HAS FIRED TWENTY ROUNDS AT THE 50-YARD LINE, HAS RELOADED TO BE READY FOR EMERGENCY AND IS HOLSTERING.

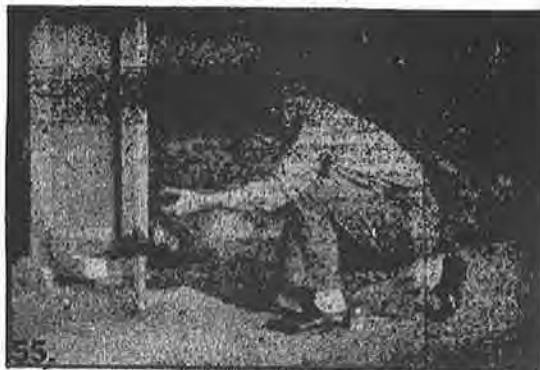


53. SHOOTER HAS SAT DOWN; IS DRAWING REVOLVER.

54. SHOOTER FIRES FIVE ROUNDS.



55. SHOOTER EJECTS SHELLS AS HE MOVES BEHIND BARRICADE.



56. HE RELOADS GUN BEHIND BARRICADE.



57. SHOOTER FIRES FIVE ROUNDS WITH EACH HAND FROM BEHIND BARRICADE. HERE HE UTILIZES STRONG HAND FIRST.



58. EMPTY CARTRIDGES ARE EJECTED AS SHOOTER REACHES FOR LAST FIVE ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION.



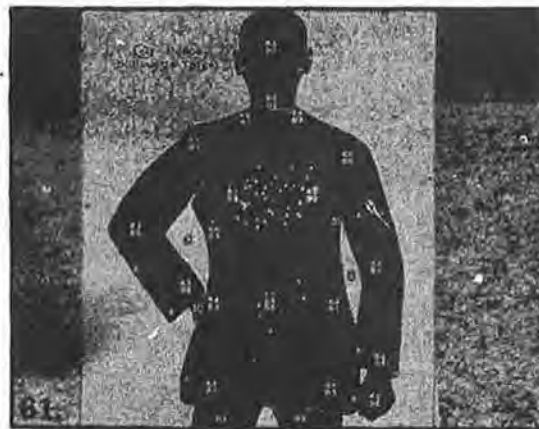
59. SHOOTER HAS RELOADED AND IS FIRING LAST FIVE ROUNDS OF THE COURSE WITH HIS LEFT HAND.



60. SHOOTER HAS FINISHED FIRING THE COURSE. GUN UNLOADED AND HOLSTERED, HE IS WAITING FOR THE INSTRUCTOR TO CLEAR THE LINE.



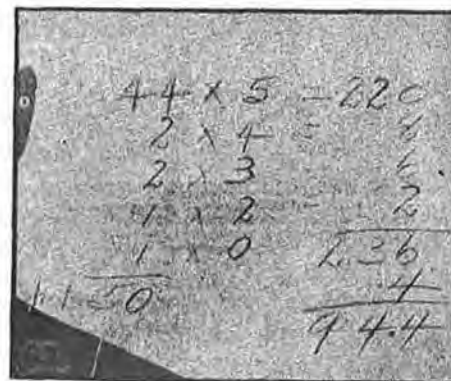
61. A POSSIBLE TARGET. FIFTY SHOTS ARE WITHIN THE K5 RING.



62. HOW TO SCORE - COUNT ALL 5'S AND TOTAL. DO THE SAME WITH 4'S, 3'S AND 2'S. ADD TOTAL AND MULTIPLY BY .4.

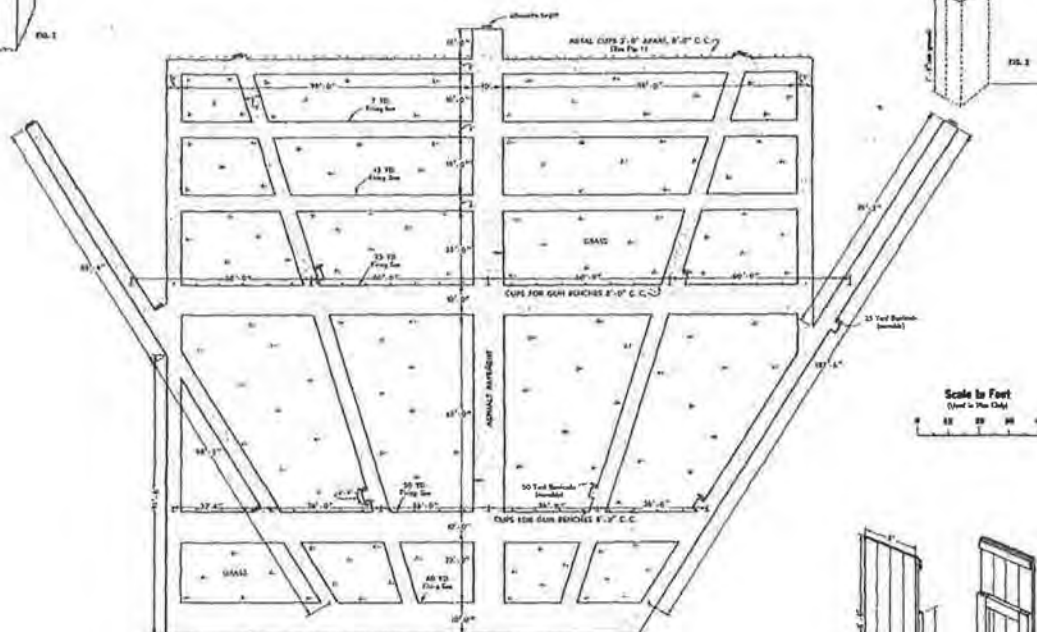
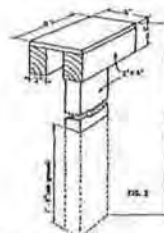


63. SCORE.



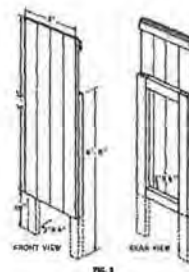
FBI ACADEMY, QUANTICO, VIRGINIA

J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR



FBI Academy, Quantico, Va.

On the 25 and 50 yard firing lines, metal cups (see Fig. 1) are placed 8 feet apart, in which gun benches (see Fig. 2) or 2' x 4" barricades may be inserted. Metal cups for P.P.C. barricades (see Fig. 3) are placed on the fire lanes, 75 feet and 150 feet from target.



MAY 6, 1945



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: 7-7-47

FROM : M. A. Jones

G.I.R.-5

SUBJECT: WILLIAM LA VARRE, DUpont 4161

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Mumford	_____
Mr. Jones	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

The above party called this morning and mentioned having talked with either you or Mr. McGuire about including a couple of pictures on the Surprise Target Course at Quantico with a number of other firearms pictures to be used soon by Fawcett Publications. La Varre indicated that the Bureau felt that the Surprise Course was suitable for an entire feature. La Varre then stated that he had checked with Mr. Horace Brown, who indicated the desire to do a feature of from 10 to 15 pictures. La Varre stated that he had some experience himself as a photographer and that if necessary he could take pictures. He added, however, that it would be preferable if the pictures were taken by our own photographers.

I advised La Varre that I would be glad to check on the matter and would let him know.

RECOMMENDATION:

I doubt seriously whether this is a very good outlet for a feature on the Surprise Target Range at Quantico; however, if it is desired that Fawcett Publications be allowed to use it, it would seem preferable to make a series of pictures with Bureau photographers so that we could make them available to La Varre and perhaps others in the future.

ADDENDUM - 7-9-47 MAJ:eb

La Varre called July 9th and advised of numerous similar requests and that in view of shortage of personnel and heavy schedule not possible to cooperate in connection with project. He stated he understood.

RECORDED

INDEXED

1947

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: July 8, 1953

FROM : Mr. Jones

SUBJECT: WILLIAM LA VARRE
AKA WILLIAM LAVARRE

G. I. R. - 1

SYNOPSIS:

William LaVarre, who identified himself as Publications Counsel of the American Legion magazine, called on Mr. Nichols on July 6, 1953. He advised that the American Legion magazine has a circulation of three and a half million and for the past two years they have run an article on Communism each month. He stated the magazine contemplates starting the same type of project on socialism and that he would like to turn the January issue of the magazine over to the Director as a feature for any message the Director might like to write. In connection with the article, LaVarre advised the Director's picture would be on the cover in color. Mr. Nichols requested summary memorandum on LaVarre. American Legion magazine masthead failed to reflect LaVarre an official of American Legion magazine. Who's Who in America and Bureau files reflected considerable information on a William LaVarre. For purpose of identification, Mr. Lee Pennington was contacted and advised he had never heard of LaVarre in connection with the American Legion. Pennington telephonically contacted Joseph C. Keeley, Editor of the American Legion magazine in New York. Keeley advised LaVarre prone to exaggeration and has no official connection with the American Legion magazine. Keeley further advised LaVarre merely a free-lance writer from whom they have bought articles on occasion. Keeley suggested LaVarre be treated as any outsider, walking in off the street and further stated that despite the fact that he is Editor of the American Legion magazine, Mr. Pennington's call was the first knowledge he had of the project as proposed by LaVarre for their January issue. Who's Who in America reflects LaVarre listed as economic geographer and writer who was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1898. Attended Columbia and Harvard Universities and has been an explorer and writer since 1920. Has written numerous books on Latin America and contributes to newspapers and magazines, particularly Reader's Digest. Bufiles reflect LaVarre first came to our attention in 1941 when he was alleging in New York that he was employed by the State Department in Counter Fifth Column Activity. Investigation initiated at that time reflected that he was of questionable reputation and a professional litigant, and that in 1930, he had served a sixty-day jail sentence for contempt of court. In 1942, Morgan Beatty, news commentator, advised LaVarre forces had attempted to bribe him at the time of a trial

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

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cc - Mr. Nichols

DGH:lmz

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Memo to Mr. Nichols

July 8, 1953

in Georgia in 1930 when LaVarre was a litigant. In 1942, a source of unknown reliability advised that LaVarre was a fake and that his brother had been arrested for smuggling motion picture films into the country. In 1949, LaVarre made application for employment in the Foreign Service of the United States. His application reflects egotistical and flippant remarks. In 1949, also, we conducted a full-field investigation concerning LaVarre in connection with his application for employment with the State Department on the European Recovery Program. Numerous prominent individuals were interviewed at this time and all agreed that LaVarre was a loyal American and would not be a security risk, but most of them declined to recommend him for government service because of his personality. He was described by various individuals as a "trouble maker," "undependable," "financially irresponsible" and "dictatorial in his demands." A former Undersecretary of State described him as a soldier of fortune with "funny ideas concerning people and things." A former associate described LaVarre as "overbearing, deceitful and a person of poor character and untrustworthy." An official of Paramount Pictures described LaVarre as unreliable and untrustworthy but did not believe him to be dishonest. Roy Howard, President of Scripps Howard newspapers, described LaVarre as overbearing and overaggressive and hard to get along with. He further stated he was a "natural-born schemer." Other former employees, associates or acquaintances described LaVarre in the same manner. Records of the New York Retail Credit Association reflect LaVarre has a poor credit record and has been involved in a great deal of litigation.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: July 8, 1953

FROM: *W. J. Jones* JonesSUBJECT: WILLIAM LA VARRE
AKA WILLIAM LAVARRE

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

DETAILS:Purpose and Background:

SUMMARY
On July 2, 1953, William LaVarre, who identified himself as Publications Counsel of the American Legion magazine, called Mr. Nichols. LaVarre pointed out that in the past 24 issues of the American Legion magazine a special treatment has been given each month to some phase of Communism. He said the American Legion is now contemplating launching a program next year of going into the subject of Socialism. They want to summarize their two-year series with a message to parents. LaVarre said he had seen the Director's guest column for Austine Cassini Hearst which is exactly the style and message he wants to put over. He requested permission to come in and talk this matter over further with Mr. Nichols.

LaVarre came in and talked with Mr. Nichols on the afternoon of July 6, 1953. Enlarging on his telephone conversation, he explained that the Legion magazine now has a circulation of three and a half million; that it is growing in influence, and presents a medium not only communicating with the Legion, but with Congress and the public as well. He said that 226 out of the 435 Congressmen were members of the Legion, 61 of the 96 Senators, and 31 of the 48 Governors were Legionnaires. He stated he would like to turn the January issue of the American Legion magazine over to the Director as a feature for any message the Director might like to write. LaVarre said that he felt that one of the most effectual jobs that could be done would be under the title "Your Children Are The Targets," and then go into the necessity of child training against Communism.

In connection with the article, he said that they would want the Director's picture on the cover in color, and the deadline for the January issue would be September 30, although changes could be made for several weeks after that in the galley form. In conclusion, LaVarre stated that he would be traveling considerably until after the American Legion Convention, but that he could be communicated with at the Harvard Club, 27 West 42nd Street, New York City, or the American Legion magazine.

cc - Mr. Nichols

DGH:ps

62-61431-14
ENCLOSURE
12 JUL 17 1953

Memo to Mr. Nichols

July 8, 1953

Efforts to Identify William LaVarre:

According to the above, LaVarre was not identified other than as the Publications Counsel of the American Legion magazine. It was noted that one William LaVarre was written up in the current issue of "Who's Who in America," and it was further noted that there are numerous references in Bureau files to William LaVarre.

The masthead of a current issue of the American Legion magazine failed to reflect that LaVarre was in any way connected with that magazine.

In an attempt to determine whether the William LaVarre who had contacted Mr. Nichols was identical with the individual whose name appears in Who's Who and who is a subject of considerable information in Bureau files Mr. Lee Pennington was contacted. Mr. Pennington advised that he had never heard of William LaVarre in connection with the American Legion.

Mr. Pennington called Joseph C. Keeley, Editor of the American Legion magazine in New York, who is known to him personally. Mr. Keeley volunteered the following information on a personal and confidential basis.

Keeley stated that LaVarre is in no way connected with the American Legion magazine, and despite the fact that he is the Editor of the magazine, Mr. Pennington's call was the first information he had concerning the subject of LaVarre's conversation with Mr. Nichols. Keeley knew nothing whatsoever about it and stated that LaVarre is merely a free-lance writer who continually tries to sell articles to the American Legion magazine. He stated the magazine takes about one out of every ten offered by LaVarre. Keeley indicated that LaVarre is inclined to exaggerate and suggested that we treat him as we would any other individual coming in off the street and asking for information. Keeley knew absolutely nothing about this approach by LaVarre and reiterated the fact that LaVarre has no official connection with the American Legion magazine. Keeley did volunteer enough information concerning the background and personal history of LaVarre to identify him as the individual who appears in Who's Who and the individual about whom considerable information appears in Bureau files.

Memo to Mr. Nichols

July 8, 1953

Background of William LaVarre:

According to "Who's Who in America" for 1952-53, William LaVarre is identified as an economic geographer and writer. He was born in Richmond, Virginia, on August 4, 1898. He attended Columbia University and was a special student at Harvard University.

He did economic exploration in South America for gold, diamonds, oil, and minerals from 1920 to 1927. He is listed as a publisher of newspapers; president of Piedmont Press Association from 1928 to 1930. He made various trips through Latin America for newspaper article for North American Newspaper Alliance, Consolidated News Features, King Features, and Wide-World from 1933 to 1938. He is identified as managing director and president of the Pan American Press since 1939. He is listed as a Latin American specialist and Chief, American Republics Unit, U. S. Department of Commerce, from 1941 to 1943. He was with Rubber Development Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation in South America in 1943, and is listed as director, American Foreign Service Council, Washington, since 1944. He is also identified as a consultant of Economic Cooperation Administration since 1950.

He is listed as a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, the Royal Geographic Society of England, and is a member of the Harvard Club of New York and University Club of Washington, D. C. He is also listed as the author of numerous books on South America, a contributor to newspapers, and a contributor to Readers Digest.

His home address is listed as 1135 16th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Information in Bureau Files:

LaVarre first came to the Bureau's attention in a letter dated January 10, 1941, from Congressman Lewis K. Rockefeller of New York, at which time he transmitted a letter indicating that William LaVarre had sued Preston Rambo who was defended by Attorney General J. McMahon of New York City. This suit was for an alleged libel and slander. Rambo at that time was a consular officer in Brazil. We advised the Congressman that Bureau files contained no reference to LaVarre.

Memo to Mr. Nichols

July 8, 1953

By letter dated February 7, 1941, the New York Office advised that LaVarre had given the impression in New York that he was employed by the State Department in Counter Fifth Column Activity. The New York Office advised that Naval Intelligence and the State Department had no record of his employment in New York, and the field office files were negative on him. Pursuant to Bureau request on April 3, 1941, the State Department advised it had no information which would make an investigation of LaVarre inadvisable, and the New York Office was consequently requested to conduct a discreet investigation concerning him. This investigation reflected that LaVarre's reputation is somewhat questionable and he appears to be a professional litigant. At the time of this investigation in New York, Mr. Harold Hall, vice president of "The New York Times," was interviewed and advised that he was in partnership with LaVarre in 1930, and because of unethical practices on LaVarre's part the partnership dissolved and LaVarre was arrested in 1930 for criminal contempt of court for refusing to abide by court decision on impounded partnership funds.

Investigation in Savannah, Georgia, concerning this matter reflects that LaVarre, in partnership with Hall, purchased three Southern newspapers in 1928 with \$870,000 borrowed from International Paper Company on a note. Upon LaVarre's attempted control of the enterprise, Hall brought equity suit for injunction and accounting. LaVarre disregarded the order of the U. S. District Court to turn over certain stock to court receivers and was committed by the court for criminal contempt on August 2, 1930, and served a total of 60 days. Investigation in Savannah at the time characterized LaVarre as an adventurer and soldier of fortune with vision and big ideas. It was stated that he was capable, intelligent, and a hard worker, but also a high liver, arrogant, and independent.

On April 8, 1942, Morgan Beatty, news commentator, called Mr. Nichols with reference to LaVarre. In connection with the above litigation, Beatty advised Mr. Nichols that he had covered the contempt trial in Georgia at the time it was in progress and that there was an attempt to bribe him by the LaVarre forces.

By letter dated April 16, 1942, [redacted] of Hollywood, California, complained of the appointment of LaVarre to a high government position. She described him as the person who went to the Dutch West Indies for Paramount Pictures and failed to account for money advanced. She stated

b7C
b6

Memo to Mr. Nichols

July 8, 1953

that he had reported as actual experiences those taken from scenarios furnished by the motion picture company and that he bought leopard skins in New York and claimed he shot the animals in South America. She described him as [redacted] whom she said was recently arrested and fined for smuggling motion picture films into this country. [redacted]

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b6

"The Times-Herald" newspaper of Washington, D. C., on or about February 16, 1944, carried an article under the heading "LaVarre Charges to be Aired by House Investigating Body," which stated in part as follows: "Charges that Good Neighbor Policy and future trade with Latin America were being wrecked by the activities of the Foreign Economic Administration under Leo T. Crowley will be probed by a House investigating committee the Times-Herald learned last night."

"The accusations were made by William LaVarre who resigned as chief of the American Republics Division of the Department of Commerce in protest against what he called 'the Communistic influence of followers of Vice President Wallace and other officials endangering the United States commerce in South and Central America.'" (62-61481-8)

On May 19, 1949, LaVarre filed an application for employment in the Foreign Service of the United States with the Department of State. This application reflects substantially the same background data as set forth from Who's Who; however, it is noted that the application is written in a very egotistical manner, particularly in reference to descriptions of former employment and in some instances is flippant. He stated that he was self-employed from 1919 to 1924 in South America on mining and prospecting expeditions and "made over a million dollars and thought I'd try the jungles of New York." In connection with this application he listed the following individuals as references: Honorable Laurence Steinhardt, Ambassador to Canada; Honorable Norman Armour, former Assistant Secretary of State; and Professor A. A. Berle, Jr., professor of international law at Columbia University. (123-3225)

In the Spring of 1949, we conducted a full-field investigation concerning LaVarre in connection with his application for employment with the European Recovery Program. The results of this investigation are set forth in Bureau file 124-2906, and unless otherwise specified all subsequent information was taken from reports in connection with this investigation.

Memo to Mr. Nichols

July 8, 1953

It is pointed out that various offices throughout the country conducted investigation on this matter and submitted lengthy reports. A review of these reports reflects that almost without exception all individuals interviewed, former associates, and former employers stated that they did not question LaVarre's loyalty, but on the other hand very few would recommend him because of his personality. There is set forth below some of the more pertinent characterizations of LaVarre by persons who knew him and were interviewed.

John Goodloe, Secretary of the Coca Cola Company, Atlanta, Georgia, advised that he had been Executive Vice President of the Defense Supplies Corporation, subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, several years ago. He said that while so employed he had known William LaVarre in an official capacity for about a year and that he was LaVarre's superior. Goodloe said that in his opinion LaVarre was an instigator and trouble maker who would make bold statements without sufficient information on which to base them.

Investigation at Los Angeles reflects that LaVarre's brother, Mertland LaVarre, is a motion picture actor under the

Burton Holmes, screen travelogue producer, described LaVarre as extremely personable and refined, but added that he is undependable, financially irresponsible, and dictatorial in his demands. b7C b6

W. L. Clayton, former Under Secretary of State, described LaVarre as a soldier of fortune with "funny ideas concerning people and things" and that he considers everybody a "crook."

Reed M. Chambers, Vice President, United States Aviation Underwriters, described LaVarre as lacking in judgment.

David B. Putnam, who accompanied LaVarre on an expedition to British Guiana in 1933, described LaVarre as overbearing, deceitful, a person of poor character, and untrustworthy.

LaVarre has been described by other associates as a "controversial character," a "stormy petrel" and a "master mind."

Memo to Mr. Nichols

July 8, 1953

Russell Holman, Eastern Production Manager, Paramount Pictures Corporation, advised that LaVarre was engaged by Paramount in 1933 to head an expedition to British Guiana for the purpose of taking pictures. The expedition broke up due to dissension among members and filming was never completed. Holman said LaVarre is unreliable and untrustworthy, but does believe him to be honest.

Mr. Roy Howard, President, Scripps-Howard Newspapers, described LaVarre as overbearing and overaggressive and a "natural-born schemer."

Mr. John Price Jones of John Price Jones Corporation, New York City, stated LaVarre was a difficult man to get along with, and that he questioned his character and reputation because he was not a man of his word.

Mr. William R. Barbour, President of Fleming H. Revell Company, New York City, stated that LaVarre is unreliable and that much of the information in his books concerning explorations in South America is not true.

Mr. Douglas Allen, Chairman of the Board, Otis Astoria Corporation, New York City, described LaVarre as an individual who cannot adjust himself temperamentally, that he lacked tact, judgment, and good sense, and was not personally trustworthy.

Major Rene Bellinger of New York City, whose brother had married LaVarre's sister, described LaVarre as a "soldier of fortune" who appeared to live by his wits and who never held a job for any extended period of time.

The records of the Credit Bureau of New York reflect that LaVarre has a poor credit record and has been involved in numerous litigations. He has been described by individuals as a "professional litigant."

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: July 6, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Gearty _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
 Miss Gandy _____

(m) -

William Lavarre of the American Legion Magazine called to see me on the afternoon of July 6th. He outlined that the Legion Magazine now has a circulation of 3½ million; that the Legion Magazine is growing in influence and presents a medium not only communicating with the Legion, but with Congress and the public as well. He outlined that 226 out of the 435 Congressmen were members of the Legion and 61 of the 96 Senators and 31 of the 48 Governors were legionnaires. He referred to the program of the Legion Magazine running a specialized article on Communism each month during the past two years and of contemplated plans of the Legion Magazine to open up on Socialism as a project for next year. He stated that he would like to turn the January issue of the Magazine over to the Director as a feature for any message he might like to write; that he felt that one of the most effectual jobs that could be done would be under the title "Your Children Are The Targets" and then go into the necessity of child training against Communism, the attacks made on youth by Communists seeking to infiltrate and convert them. He pointed out that we will have to live with Communism for many years to come and the future fight could be won or lost by the manner in which youth takes hold.

G. I. R. -A

In connection with the article they would want the Director's picture on the cover in color and the deadline for the January issue would be September 30th, although changes could be made for several weeks after that in galley form. Lavarre further pointed out that the Director could anticipate items coming up in January and work into this article those matters.

He commented again on the excellence of the Director's guest column for Austine Cassini Hearst. I told Lavarre that I would talk to him at the earliest opportunity and we would let him know. Lavarre stated he would be traveling considerably until after the American Legion Convention; that he could be communicated with at the Harvard Club, 27 West 42nd, New York City or the American Legion Magazine. I told him we would let him know.

cc - Mr. Ladd
 cc - Mr. Jones

LBN:ptm

Attachment

RECORDED - 95
 INDEXED - 95

EX-126

6-61481-15

m

Memorandum for Mr. Tolson

Handled separately
A summary memorandum attached reflects that Lavarre is somewhat of a blowhard. He had been a controversial character described as a troublemaker, ~~and~~ dictatorial.

Mr. Pennington contacted Joseph C. Keeley, editor of the American Legion Magazine, who stated that Lavarre is prone to exaggerations, has no official connection with the American Legion magazine and is a free lance writer from whom they have bought articles in the past.

Of course, under these circumstances, we should have nothing to do with Lavarre. I propose that we do not call him. Should he follow-up, I will then tell him that I tried to get hold of him previously, one of our people had checked with the editor of the American Legion magazine who informed him that the magazine had no such plans to carry the story and that, accordingly, we were abandoning such a project. I think the idea is very good and if a responsible editor comes back at us, I think we should go ahead and do the article.

Wor

Agree 7-13
I concur
db

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: September 20, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: WILLIAM LA VARRE
AKA WILLIAM LAVARRE

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Nease _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND:

You requested a summary of information appearing in Bureau files concerning captioned individual who was formerly with "Liberty" magazine and is now connected with "The American Mercury."

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

There is attached a detailed summary memorandum concerning LaVarre dated July 8, 1953. This memorandum was written because LaVarre contacted you and was interested in having the Director do an article on communism for the "American Legion Magazine." At the time, we checked with the American Legion, and they had never heard of LaVarre. A month after this occurred on August 11, 1953, LaVarre recontacted you and stated that there had been a mix-up as things were not too well coordinated in American Legion Headquarters, and that he would personally take this matter up with Jimmy O'Neil of the "American Legion Magazine." He stated he was fully authorized to approach us and, consequently, you told him we would be glad to see him after he had talked with O'Neil. Later on in 1953, Joseph Keeley, Editor of the "American Legion Magazine," did contact us concerning such an article by the Director, but there is no indication that LaVarre ever entered into the picture. We did send to Keeley a comprehensive question and answer type interview by the Director entitled "Communism in the United States." This appeared in the March, 1954, issue of the "American Legion Magazine." (94-3-4-361-55X6, 55X7, 57)

In a personal letter to you dated November 5, 1956, Russell Maguire, Chairman of the Board of "The American Mercury" magazine, stated: "Following our conversations last week, you may be interested to have in your file the enclosed Photostat of a letter that Mr. William LaVarre wrote me dated November 1. The inked comments I put in to detail the predictions that I gave him at the Harvard Club." A check of files in your office failed to locate the Photostat of LaVarre's letter mentioned by Maguire, and it is possible that he inadvertently neglected to enclose it.

RECOMMENDATION:

RECORDED - 78

INDEXED - 78

None. For information.

Enclosure

cc - Mr. Nichols

DGH:geg

EX-131

62-61481-16
24 SEP 26 1957
CRIMINAL

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-3-4-361-57

WILLIAM : VARRE

25th October
Harvard Club,
New York.

Dear Mr Nichols:

This morning telephone confirms my initial opinions.

I enclose an advance proof of the Christmas, December, clean issue, for you and Mr H. I am now at work on the final galley for the January issue. The December issue will be distributed about the 8th of November; the January about the 8th of December.

It may serve some purpose for me to have in your hands and for Mr H's refreshing of past time's in Washington and my own efforts, the enclosures which I have taken from storage for this purpose. In addition, in your confidential courier files you will find continuous exchanged memoranda between me and Mr H, while I served as Jesse Jones' assistant in the Department of Commerce and the RFC (1941-44). It was then that my inter-American informations sources began informing me of subversive, Communist and other liabilities not only in Latin America but in Washington. It was then that I knew the liabilities of having other than your intelligence agents in the other Latin American republics - which was the substitution plan of that period; and which we licked.

For whatever good it might do I decided finally that I would resign from Washington with a public statement of what I had observed - and, perhaps, with subsequent chances to appear before Congressional Committees with whatever evidence might be most useful in correcting the liabilities. This I did and used several opportunities thereafter to give public as well as executive testimony and evidence before Senate and House Committees - all of which seems long since forgotten.

I addressed the Feb 9th, 1944, letter memorandum to Senator Byrd after consultations with him, and as the Senator of my native State, Virginia. It caused a one day's excitement and, of course, made me many then-enemies in the Administration. But read it back, now, and see how accurate I was, not only as to what was happening then, in February, 1944, but what seemed to me to be the future costs to us as a nation. I have marked my major prophesy. We can now read it and weep. 62-61481-✓

After you and Mr H have seen the enclosures, I would like them put in the official file under my name as a matter of what happens to you, Mr H. or me, this bit of my personal history and Washington strife will be permanently on file. Of course, if the Marxians ever take us over, or one of their agents get control of Mr H's authorities, these records will be all that are necessary to cause my execution. But, on the other hand, if we survive, I might as well leave this inclusion in your file for my grandchildren's benefit.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-61481-✓

After resigning from the Department of Commerce and the RFC, and with Mr Jones' liquidation as Secretary of Commerce by Henry Wallace, I stayed in Washington where I set up an office known as The American Foreign Service Council, from which I was able to transmit to certain Senators and Congressmen at the time vital information as to subversive activities and people in both the State Department and the Pentagon (G-2, Bissel etc of evaluators) That bit of history is still off-the-record.

Many of us, through different chains, worked for the same objectives, some of which we were very successful at, without getting into the public limelight.

The futility of trying to do something good for the Republic comes to all men so engaged, at moments; I only left my Florida island and undertook the present task because there seemed, to others as well as to me, an opportunity to create a publication that could become useful in editorially fighting our national enemies and providing facts and informed opinion for patriotic citizens. The agreement is that nothing, as of the October (Constitution) issue, goes into the publication which is not documented, just, and patriotic in the best sense of the word. My paternal ancestors settled Louisiana from France and my maternal ancestors created Colonial Virginia and I will not lend myself or name to any deceptive or rabid or double-dealing enterprise, much less publication. On the chance that I can produce, out of something of an August-September chaos, something of value to really patriotic Americans I and my wife are sacrificing other ways of life, living in Manhattan and working around the clock to create an asset - not at all for me but for the nation - an uncensored information and opinion asset. I have put out calls to innumerable friends and acquaintances for fine articles, which are now arriving from men and women equally prideful of their good names. Such articles are now being featured and all the bits of questionable material urged upon me discarded - or filed. I note what looks like a widespread network of unbalanced people converging on New York with their supposedly secret plots and mailing prospectus, all seeking financing of their booklet and broadsides here, as well as featured publication in the magazine. They meet in hotels; some of them are not only engaged in soliciting money from unsuspecting Americans for their "patriotic" organizations, but in more dangerous tactics. For a while I may be able to provide a wall between the bad and the good. It can be that I find this not possible, at which time I will return to the Gulf Coast. In the meantime I take the responsibility not to contaminate the names of good and honest Americans by having their names and articles appear in any issue latent with nefarious material.

I am at your, and Mr H's, service; with the American Legion, we have perhaps the only continuing strength for

3. 23
nation, when the chips are down.

I regret, of course, seeing you leave Washington.
But you will certainly have something to look back on in your
well-earned old age with pride.

You can communicate indirectly with me through Lee
Pennington, Washington, or Jim O'Neil, New York.

Good luck,



William LaVarre.

~~Confidential.~~

October 31, 1957

Mr. William LaVarre
Harvard Club
New York, New York

Dear Mr. LaVarre:

I wish to acknowledge your communication of October 25, with the various enclosures, which will be made a matter of record in line with your request.

I enjoyed our brief conversation last Saturday, and I look forward to seeing you from time to time in the future.

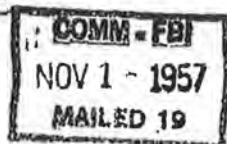
With every good wish,

Sincerely,

L. B. Nichols

NOTE: See Nichols-Tolson memo dated 10-31-57, re Mr. Nichols' recent conversation with LaVarre.

LBN:rm
(3)



68 NOV 23 1957

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-100847-103

1 - Mr. Wannall

February 4, 1958

Director, FBI

"AMERICAN METROLOGY" MAGAZINE
REGISTRATION ACT
Is - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Rebutel 1-24-58.

For your information, William LaVarre, editor-in-chief of captioned publication, appeared at the Bureau on 1-20-55.

LaVarre stated that he agreed to take over the editorship of the "American Mercury" on the condition that Russell Maguire, owner, would allow him a free hand as to what material would be published. LaVarre said he now finds there is great pressure building up for him to include various items in the magazine which he disapproves, such as anti-Semitic material. He said that the situation is such that he does not dare absent himself from New York City when Maguire is there for fear Maguire will have material published which LaVarre feels should not be published. LaVarre indicated that his contract with the publication expires 2-31-58 and, although he has an option to buy the magazine at that time, he expressed doubt that he would be interested in the publication at the expiration of his contract.

LaVarre described Maguire as a refugee, NOT RECORDED
"crack-pot fringe" who is in the habit of snatching FEB 11, 1958
members of the "crack-pot fringe" when they come to New York.
He pointed out that Maguire, who is extremely wealthy, made
much of his money out of wildcat oil deals. According to
LaVarre, Maguire has recently taken a keen interest in
religion and has been attempting to portray himself as a great
patriot and Christian. LaVarre further said that he knows
Maguire takes in a considerable amount of money in
contributions from various groups, some of which is donated
because such groups feel Maguire and the "American Mercury"
are performing a patriotic duty and because they desire
wider distribution of the magazine.

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

2 - Washington Field

97-NEW

1 - 100-237194 (Dominican Activities in the U.S.)

1 - 62-61481 (LaVarre)

RDC:dlm:ela

(10)

(See note page 3.)

MAIL ROOM ☐

Letter to SAC, New York
Re: "AMERICAN MERCURY" MAGAZINE

On one occasion, according to LaVarre, the Dominican Ambassador in this country (Manuel de Moya) sent Maguire a certified check in the amount of \$10,000 and LaVarre said he has reason to believe that same source contributed \$5,000 on another occasion. He stated that Maguire has also received a check from the Saudi Arabian Ambassador.

LaVarre further said that in conversation with his associates, Maguire has mentioned the FBI frequently in such a manner so as to indicate that he had a secret source of information in the Bureau; however, he was unable to furnish any details in this regard and indicated he personally did not believe Maguire had such a source.

Bufiles reflect that LaVarre was associated with the Commerce Department in South America during World War II and has been a writer and author for a number of years. During 1949 the Bureau conducted a full-field investigation of LaVarre in connection with his application for employment with State Department. This investigation did not develop any adverse information of a security nature. However, a number of LaVarre's associates declined to recommend him for Government service, describing him as a "troublemaker," "financially irresponsible," and "overbearing and dictatorial."

New York and Washington Field should, during the course of investigation previously requested, endeavor to develop further information concerning the two checks reportedly furnished to Maguire by the Dominican Ambassador. New York and Washington Field should also conduct logical inquiries concerning the check Maguire reportedly received from the Saudi Arabian Ambassador, bearing in mind the possibility that Maguire and/or the "American Mercury" may have undertaken activities on behalf of Saudi Arabia which would come within the scope of the Registration Act.

Upon completion of the investigation being conducted by New York and Washington Field with respect to possible receipt of funds by Maguire from the Dominican and Saudi Arabian Ambassadors, New York should submit a specific recommendation as to the desirability of interviewing LaVarre and/or other officials of the "American Mercury." If New York recommends interviewing officials of captioned publication other than LaVarre, it should specify such officials by name and title.

In view of LaVarre's statement to the effect that Maguire claims to have a secret source in the FBI, New York is cautioned to be most discreet in any future contacts with Maguire.

Letter to SAC, New York
Re: "AMERICAN MERCURY" MAGAZINE

NOTE:

Dept. has previously requested Bureau to conduct investigation re exchange of funds between Dominican Ambassador De Moya & Maguire in view of possible violation of RA. Bulet: 1-21-58 instructed that NY, upon completion of logical inquiries re possible exchange of funds, should submit recommendations as to officials of "American Mercury" who might be interested re matter. Dept. had previously advised that it has no objection to direct interview of appropriate officials of publication if deemed desirable by Bureau.

Hoover

The American Mercury
Two Fifty West Fifty-Seventh Street
New York

WILLIAM LA VARRE
EDITOR IN CHIEF

20 March 58

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Boardman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Parsons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tamm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Trotter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clayton	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Holloman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

W.C. Sullivan

Dear Mr Hoover:

Since my last memo I find that the contact and associations with Common Sense and the publication in Newport News called The Virginian, have broadened to include the Trujillos on the Dominican Republic, through the Washington Ambassador, Russell Maguire, leaving the country suddenly, may be in the Dominican Republic now.

I hope you will have someone go over the clippings of Reviews of your good book carefully and see the prearranged "party line" that shows up in many of the seemingly independent reviews.

Maybe we can win.

no reply

Sincerely,

William LaVarre
William LaVarre.

Mr J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington D.C.

REC- 83

EX-110

APR 1 1958

CRIME REC

EXP. PROC.
MAR 21 1958

64 APR 4 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 3/28/58

FROM : G. A. Nease

SUBJECT:

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Nease _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

William LaVarre of American Mercury magazine called from New York this morning. He is coming down to Washington tonight and will be at the University Club. He stated he would like to see the Director some time tomorrow if the Director was going to be available. I told him that I knew the Director would not be in the city tomorrow. He therefore stated he would like to come in and see me tomorrow morning at 11:30 a. m. and I told him I would be glad to see him at that time.

GAN:hpf
 (4)

cc - Mr. Holloman
 cc - Mr. Jones

V. gpm
 no as to me.
 H.

APR 17 1958

CRETE REC

NOT RECORDED
 128 APR 17 1958

57 APR 21 1958

ORIGINAL FILED 91-3186

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman *4/21/58*

DATE: April 16, 1958

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: WILLIAM LaVARRE
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
"THE AMERICAN MERCURY" MAGAZINE

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Reference is made to the memorandum from Mr. Nease to Mr. Tolson dated April 16, 1958, advising of the call from William LaVarre, editor-in-chief of "The American Mercury" magazine. Therein LaVarre stated that his attorney planned to expose the close contacts between Russell Maguire, owner and publisher of "The American Mercury," and Dictator Trujillo of the Dominican Republic.

It will be noted that, according to LaVarre, his attorney on the morning of April 17, 1958, planned to present documents proving the relationship to Congressman Charles O. Porter.

It will also be noted that LaVarre had previously advised the Bureau that he had Photostats of checks which established the relationship between Maguire and Trujillo. On the basis of this information, our New York Office was instructed by communication dated 4-11 to contact LaVarre and obtain copies of these checks. We are conducting an investigation of Maguire for possible violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act at the request of the Internal Security Division of the Department.

In view of the developments today, New York Office was telephonically instructed that if they had not already contacted LaVarre in connection with the Bureau's instruction of 4-11 they should arrange to do so the first thing tomorrow morning.

ACTION:

This is for record purposes.

- 1 - Mr. Nease
- 1 - Mr. Boardman
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Branigan

FAB:tw 2w DEM
(7)

57 APR 24 1958

APR 21 1958

SEE ADDENDUM Page 2

NOT RECORDED
169 APR 22 1958

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memo 4-16-58, Belmont to Boardman (WAB)
WILLIAM LAVARRE; EDITOR-IN-CHIEF - "THE AMERICAN
MERCURY" MAGAZINE

ADDENDUM: (J. A. Sizoo) 4-17-58

Supervisor Bill McDonnell of New York called at approximately 7:15 last evening and advised that New York had attempted to locate LaVarre yesterday at his residence which was alleged to be the Harvard Club, but he was not then registered there. He inquired if we had any knowledge here as to whether LaVarre was at the time of his call to the Bureau.

I checked with DeLoach who advised that LaVarre called long distance from New York, but didn't indicate where he was calling from. DeLoach said he assumed he was calling from the offices of the "American Mercury." I called McDonnell and advised him of my conversation with DeLoach, suggesting that the offices of the "American Mercury" be contacted the first thing this morning in an effort to locate LaVarre.

cc Mr. Nease
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Donahoe
Mr. Cotter
Mr. Branigan

Jmm *WAB*

15
If you are looking into
The source of the submachine
guns being used in the Cuban
trouble, you may remember
that Russell Maguire was the
manufacturer, and owner of
the "Tommy Gun" and the sur-
plus war supplies seem still
available to him. At least
\$35,000 in checks on Riggs
National Bank, drawn by the
Ambassador of the Dominican
Republic, have been passed
to him, prior to the last
month.

The American Mercury
Two Fifty West Fifty-Seventh Street
New York

WILLIAM LA VARRE
EDITOR IN CHIEF

13 April 58

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Boardman ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Mr. Clayton ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

Dear Mr Hoover:

As soon as I see the June issue of
The Mercury safely through the New Hampshire
presses - pressrun scheduled for the 15th-
16th - I am disassociating myself from the
owner of the stock of the Mercury corpora-
tion. It is my understanding that he intends
to put the material I have held up into the
July, August and forthcoming 1958 issues.

Sincerely,

William LaVarre

Mr J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington D.C.

My Manhattan mail address will
be: 27 West 44th Street, New York 36. ||

Let of acknowledgment
4-16-58
RDC:egs

REC-99

62-61481-18

EX-123

EXP. PROC.

APR 14 1958

1 - Nease
1 - Nason
1 - Cotter
1 - Tamm

Declassified by 60309UCTAMIT on 9/27/06

April 16, 1958

PERSONAL

REC-99 62-61481-18

Mr. William LaVarre
Editor in Chief
The American Mercury
250 West 57th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. LaVarre:

Your letter dated April 13, 1958,
has been received and I appreciate your writing
to me as you did and furnishing your future
forwarding address.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

62-61481

1 - 97-3486

1 - 100-237194 (Dominican Activities in U.S.)

RDC:egs

(7)

NOTE: LaVarre advised he is leaving position as editor
of "American Mercury" in immediate future and furnished his
future forwarding address. LaVarre pointed out that he
understands owner of Mercury, Russell Maguire, intends to
publish certain material which LaVarre has objected to,
immediately following LaVarre's departure. In this
connection, Bufiles reflect LaVarre has volunteered
considerable info during recent months to Bu officials
regarding his disagreements with Maguire and particularly
his objection to Maguire's efforts to publish "radical right
wing" and anti-Semitic material in Mercury. LaVarre has

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

APR 16 1958

COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Let to William LaVarre

NOTE CONTINUED:

also furnished info regarding money allegedly given to Maguire by Dominican Ambassador De Moya. This info has been of assistance in connection with our current investigation of the "American Mercury" as a possible unregistered agent of Dominican officials, which investigation is being conducted at request of Department.

Stapled to Maguire's letter is typewritten note suggesting that if Bureau is looking into source of submachine guns being used in Cuban trouble, it should be remembered that Maguire was manufacturer and owner of "Tommy Gun" and seems to still have access to surplus war supplies. Note also points out that at least \$35,000 in checks drawn on Riggs National Bank against account of Dominican Ambassador have been furnished Maguire. Regarding latter allegation, we have just instructed NY (by let 4/11/58) to interview LaVarre in detail concerning his knowledge of connections between Maguire and De Moya and, therefore, no further action is necessary on this point. Concerning Cuban allegation, it is noted that LaVarre's comment is extremely vague and does not furnish any basis whatever for investigation. No further action is being taken in this regard. (C)

Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

1 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - Cotter

April 29, 1958

Director, FBI

**"AMERICAN MERCURY" MAGAZINE
REGISTRATION ACT
INTERNAL SECURITY - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

Reference is made to the letter addressed to this Bureau by the Internal Security Division dated January 13, 1958, entitled "Dominican Activities in the United States," requesting that an appropriate inquiry be made to determine whether the captioned publication has incurred an obligation to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. This request was based on information previously furnished to the Internal Security Division indicating that the captioned publication had deposited to its banking account a check in the amount of \$24,950, apparently drawn on the account of Manuel A. de Moya, Dominican Ambassador to the United States.

From information set out in the report of Special Agent Peter J. Murphy, Jr., dated January 17, 1958, at Washington, D. C., entitled "Dominican Activities in the United States, Internal Security - Dominican Republic," a copy of which was furnished to the Internal Security Division, it appears that this check for \$24,950 may have related to a business transaction between De Moya and Russell Maguire, owner of the "American Mercury," involving certain oil properties. However, our inquiries in connection with this matter indicated that there may have been other exchanges of funds from De Moya to Maguire during 1957 and 1958. In this connection, attention is directed to the reports of Special Agent Richard B. Kellogg dated March 19, 1958, and April 4, 1958, respectively, at Washington, D. C., under the caption of this letter, copies of which have previously been furnished to the Internal Security Division.

NOT RECORDED

128 APR 30 1958

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
APR 29 1958
MAILED

97-3486

(1) - 62-61481 (LaVarre, William)
1 - 100-237194 (Dominican Activities in the U.S.)

RDC:egs

(8)

NOTE: Cover memo Donahoe to Belmont, 4/28/58, prepared RDC:egs, re same subject.

MAIL ROOM ☐

50 MAY 5 1958

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

**Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division**

For the additional information of the Internal Security Division, William LaVarre, editor in chief of captioned publication, volunteered the following information to this Bureau on January 20, 1958:

LaVarre stated that he agreed to take over the editorship of the "American Mercury" on the condition that Maguire would allow him a free hand as to what material would be published. According to LaVarre, however, Maguire had been exerting considerable pressure on him to include various items in the magazine of which LaVarre disapproved, such as anti-Semitic material. He said that the situation was such that he intended to sever his connections with the "American Mercury" upon the expiration of his contract in August, 1958. LaVarre described Maguire as a "refuge for the crackpot fringe" who has been attempting to portray himself as a great patriot and Christian. He said that Maguire had taken in a considerable amount of money in contributions from various groups, some of which had been donated because such groups believed Maguire and the "American Mercury" were performing a patriotic duty. On one occasion, according to LaVarre, the Dominican Ambassador to the United States sent Maguire a certified check in the amount of \$10,000 and LaVarre said he had reason to believe that the same source contributed \$5,000 on another occasion. It is noted that information furnished by LaVarre concerning this exchange of funds between De Moya and Maguire is set out in the report of Special Agent Kellogg dated March 19, 1958, page three, paragraph five.

On March 29, 1958, LaVarre furnished the following additional information concerning this matter. LaVarre said that to his personal knowledge Maguire had received a total of \$50,000 from De Moya, \$15,000 of which Maguire had channeled into the "Christian Crusade." Information regarding the "Christian Crusade" is set out in the report of Special Agent Kellogg of March 19, 1958. LaVarre advised that he has Photostats of cashier's checks drawn on the Riggs Bank of Washington, D. C., as proof of this statement. He expressed the belief that Maguire's chief motive in his

**Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division**

dealings with De Moya was to promote the sale of various oil stocks which Maguire controls. Following receipt of the foregoing information, we instructed our New York Office to make arrangements to interview LaVarre in order to obtain copies of the Photostats LaVarre claimed to have with regard to the money reportedly given to Maguire by De Moya and to obtain any other pertinent information Maguire might have concerning this matter.

On April 16, 1958, LaVarre contacted this Bureau and advised that Maguire had abruptly informed him that he, Maguire, would assume complete charge of the "American Mercury" following preparation of the June, 1958, issue of this magazine which was just then going to press. LaVarre said he planned to take legal action against Maguire concerning possible breach of contract and pointed out that he has retained the services of Adolf Berle, Jr., in this regard. LaVarre stated that Berle planned to expose the close contacts between Maguire and Dominican officials and would present documents to Congressman Charles O. Porter (Oregon), proving a relationship between Maguire and Generalissimo Trujillo of the Dominican Republic. According to LaVarre, Berle will also undertake to serve a subpoena on the Riggs Bank in order to disclose contacts and payments between Maguire and Trujillo. LaVarre inquired as to whether such action would interfere with FBI investigation of Dominican activities in this country and he was advised that any action he or his attorney might desire to take in this regard was of no concern to this Bureau and was strictly a matter for them to decide.

LaVarre was interviewed by agents of our New York Office on April 17, 1958, at which time he generally reiterated the information previously furnished by him concerning the connections between Maguire and De Moya. He advised that he would make available Photostats of the cashier's checks showing the transmittal of funds from De Moya to Maguire on April 21, 1958, together with other pertinent material relating to Maguire. LaVarre was recontacted by agents of our New York Office on April 21, 1958, and advised that he had been unable

**Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division**

to locate the Photostats he had previously referred to. He explained that due to the illness of his wife and his personal problems with Maguire, he had been unable to conduct a full search for these Photostats. He said he would continue to search for these documents and would immediately advise our New York Office when he has located them. This matter will be followed closely and the Internal Security Division will be advised of any pertinent developments.

During the interview of LaVarre on April 17, 1958, he advised that in his opinion the Government of the Dominican Republic is helping to finance the publication of "The Virginian" which LaVarre described as a "radical, extreme right-wing" magazine published at Newport News, Virginia. LaVarre further advised that he believes the Government of the Dominican Republic is financing the "Constitution Party" which he described as a "third party" formed in November, 1957, of which Maguire is national chairman. LaVarre said the chairman of the National Committee of this organization is Jessie M. Ritchie of Washington, D. C. LaVarre was unable to furnish any specific details concerning the alleged financing of "The Virginian" or the "Constitution Party" by the Dominican Republic, other than to point out that the publisher of "The Virginian," one Stevenson, frequently visits Dominican Ambassador De Moya in Washington, D. C.

Concerning the publication "The Virginian," attention is directed to the various reports previously furnished to the Records Administration Branch of the Department captioned "Virginia League, Incorporated, Internal Security - X," which in summary, reflect that "The Virginian" is the official publication of the Virginia League, Incorporated, which has been described as an anti-Semitic group opposed to racial integration in the public schools. William Scott Stephenson has served as president of the Virginia League, Incorporated, in the past.

**Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division**

Concerning the "Constitution Party," attention is directed to various reports previously furnished to the Records Administration Branch of the Department captioned "Constitution Party, U. S. A; Internal Security - M." Our files reflect that Jesse M. Ritchie is the national chairman of the Constitution Party at the present time. No information was located in the files of this Bureau reflecting that the Constitution Party is other than a legitimate political organization.

In view of the vague nature of the allegations furnished by LaVarre concerning Dominican support of "The Virginian" and the Constitution Party, no active investigation is being instituted at this time concerning these charges. However, during the course of our continuing inquiries in the captioned matter, we will be alert for any information tending to substantiate these allegations. If any pertinent information is received in this regard, the Internal Security Division will be promptly advised.

A. H. Belmont

1 - Belmont

4/28/58

1 - Denahoe

1 - Nease

S. B. Denahoe

1 - Catter

**"AMERICAN MERCURY" MAGAZINE
REGISTRATION ACT
IS - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

SYNOPSIS:

At request of Department, we are investigating "American Mercury" for possible violation of Registration Act based on indications of exchange of funds between Dominican Ambassador De Moya and Russell Maguire, owner of magazine. William LaVarre, editor in chief of "American Mercury," who has volunteered information to Bureau on several occasions recently regarding Maguire's activities, was interviewed by New York Office 4/17/58. LaVarre had previously claimed to have Photostats of cashier's checks showing transmittal of funds from De Moya to Maguire. LaVarre unable to locate Photostats 4/17/58 or 4/21/58 when recontacted, but he has not completed search and New York Office is following closely. During 4/17/58 interview, LaVarre expressed opinion Dominican Government is financing "The Virginian," published by Virginia League, Inc., at Newport News, Virginia, and "Constitution Party" of which Maguire is affiliated. He furnished no specific details other than to point out publisher of "The Virginian" frequently visits De Moya. Bureau previously conducted inquiries concerning "The Virginian" and "Constitution Party, U.S.A.," and results previously furnished to Department.

Department has previously furnished several reports concerning our investigation of "American Mercury" showing exchanges of funds from De Moya to Maguire in 1957 and 1958. Some of these funds apparently involved business deals between De Moya and Maguire concerning development of oil properties; however, it appears in several instances Maguire has been channeling funds received from De Moya to various cultural and religious groups in U. S., including "Christian Crusade" of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Oriel Society of New York City. Investigation concerning such transfers of funds is continuing.

97-3486

1 - 62-61481 (LaVarre)

1 - 100-237194 (Dominican Activities in the U.S.)

Enclosures

RDC:eg

(7)

53 MAY 1958

NOT RECORDED

47 MAY 1958

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

97-3486-23

97-3486

Memo to Belmont from Donahoe
Re: "American Mercury" Magazine
97-3486

ACTION:

Attached for your approval is a letter to the Internal Security Division setting out the information furnished by LaVarre. The Internal Security Division is being advised that in view of the vague nature of LaVarre's allegations regarding Dominican support of "The Virginian" and the Constitution Party, no active investigation is being instituted at this time concerning these charges, but that during our continuing investigation in captioned matter, we will be alert for information tending to substantiate these allegations.

Also attached is an airtel to New York, with copies to Washington Field and Oklahoma City (which has pending investigation involving "Christian Crusade") instructing that all inquiries concerning this matter be expedited and results of investigation promptly submitted in a form suitable for dissemination. Field is also being cautioned to handle all inquiries in such a manner so that Bureau cannot be charged with taking sides in personal dispute between Maguire and LaVarre.

Memo from Donahoe to Belmont
Re: "American Mercury" Magazine
97-3486

DETAILS:

Department has previously requested Bureau to conduct investigation of captioned publication based on information indicating exchange of funds between Dominican Ambassador De Moya and Russell Maguire, owner of the "American Mercury," in view of possible violation of Registration Act on part of Maguire and/or "American Mercury." Departmental letter 1/13/58, requesting this inquiry, pointed out it had no objection to direct interview of appropriate officials of publication. On several occasions in recent months, William LaVarre, editor in chief of "American Mercury," has volunteered information to Bureau officials concerning activities of Maguire. LaVarre expressed opposition to Maguire's alleged anti-Semitic and "extreme right-wing" policies and indicated he would sever connections with publication in Summer of 1958. LaVarre also furnished information concerning alleged connections between Maguire and De Moya and said he had knowledge of considerable sums of money having been transferred to Maguire from De Moya. New York Office (NYO) was instructed to interview LaVarre in detail regarding this alleged transfer of funds by Bureau letter 4/11/58.

On 4/16/58, LaVarre contacted Bureau and advised Maguire had abruptly informed him that he, Maguire, would assume complete charge of publication following preparation of June issue which was then going to press. LaVarre said he planned legal action against Maguire re possible breach of contract and indicated he would expose contacts between Maguire and Dominicans. He offered to hold such action in abeyance if it would interfere with FBI investigation of Dominican activities, however, he was advised that any action he might desire to take was of no concern to Bureau. Director commented, "Be certain we are not 'jockeyed' into taking sides here. H." (See memorandum from Mr. Nease to Mr. Tolson 4/16/58).

LaVarre was contacted by NYO 4/17/58, at which time he generally reiterated information previously furnished regarding alleged connections between Maguire and De Moya and promised to make available Photostats of cashier's checks showing transmittal of funds from De Moya to Maguire on 4/21/58. He was recontacted 4/21/58 but advised he had been unable to locate Photostats in question. He said

Memo to Belmont from Donahoe
Re: "American Mercury" Magazine
97-3486

he had not conducted full search, however, and would continue looking for these documents. New York planned to recontact him ~~before~~ 4/25/58. During interview 4/17/58, LaVarre also expressed belief Dominican officials are financing publication "The Virginian" of Newport News, Virginia, and "Constitution Party." He was unable to furnish any specific details in this regard other than to point out that publisher of "The Virginian" frequently visits De Moya in Washington, D. C.

OBSERVATIONS:

Bufiles reflect we previously conducted investigation of Virginia League, Incorporated, of which "The Virginian" is official publication under Internal Security - X character. This investigation, which was closed in 1956, indicated that Virginia League, Incorporated, is anti-Semitic group opposed to racial integration in public schools and has supported White Citizens Council Movement in the South. Publisher of "The Virginian" is William Scott Stephenson. Reports showing results of our investigation of Virginia League, Incorporated, were furnished to Department.

Concerning "Constitution Party," we previously conducted investigation of "Constitution Party, U.S.A.," with which Maguire has been prominently associated under Internal Security - M character. This investigation failed to disclose that Constitution Party is anything other than legitimate political group. Copies of reports showing results of our investigation were furnished to Department.

Department has already been furnished with several reports concerning our investigation of "American Mercury" showing exchanges of funds from De Moya to Maguire on several different occasions during the Summer of 1957 and early 1958. Investigation to date indicates that some of these funds involved business deals between De Moya and Maguire relating to the development of certain oil properties. However, it appears that in several instances, Maguire has been channeling funds received from De Moya to various cultural and religious groups in U.S., including "Christian Crusade" of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Oriel Society of New York City. Investigation concerning such transfers of funds is continuing.

5/17/58

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (97-3486)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (97-1446)

SUBJECT: "AMERICAN MERCURY" MAGAZINE
REGISTRATION ACT
IS - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

4/15/58. ReBulet, 4/11/58, and Bu telephone call to NY,

WILLIAM LA VARRE, Editor-in-Chief of captioned magazine was interviewed at his office per his request, 250 W. 57th St. NYC on 4/17/58, by SAS [redacted] and [redacted]

b7C
b6

LA VARRE stated that RUSSELL MAGUIRE, owner of the magazine considers himself to be the banker for what LA VARRE termed all the screwballs and crackpot organizations in the country, and as such, receives and solicits donations from people. LA VARRE stated that MAGUIRE, in his opinion, does not use his own money but uses these donations to help finance these "crackpot organizations."

- 3 - Bureau (97-3486) (RM)
- 1 - Norfolk (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Oklahoma City (97-33) (RM)
- 1 - Washington Field (97-1021) (RM)
- 1 - New York (97-1446)

DRE:ac
(8)

62-61481-
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62 MAY 1 1958

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

4/1/58

AIRTEL

NY 97-1446

LA VARRE stated that 3 or 4 months ago he noticed an official Dominican Republic envelope addressed to MAGUIRE and sent by mistake to the magazine instead of MAGUIRE's office at 500 5th Ave., NYC. LA VARRE opened the envelope and found a cashiers check from MANUEL DE MOYA to MAGUIRE, for an unrecalled amount of money. LA VARRE stated since then he has opened all the mail and found other cashiers checks from DE MOYA to MAGUIRE in both plain and official DR envelopes. LA VARRE stated it was his opinion that MAGUIRE takes these checks and deposits them in one of his several accounts and then sends his personnel check to organizations, such as the "Christian Crusade," leading these people to believe that the money was MAGUIRE's.

With regard to the "Christian Crusade" of Tulsa, Oklahoma, LA VARRE stated it is headed by Dr. BILLY HARGIS, a "hill billy type evangelist," and run by PETE WHITE, an advertising and promotional man who previously headed the promotional campaign of ORAL ROBERTS, a Texas faith healer and evangelist. In October or November, 1957, LA VARRE advised that \$10,000 was passed from DE MOYA to MAGUIRE for the Christian Crusade. ~~Because~~ MAGUIRE inadvertently sent the cashiers check to Oklahoma instead of his personal check. Dr. HARGIS was quite upset when he learned the donation came from the Dominican Government and he and MAGUIRE were not on a friendly basis for a short while. LA VARRE declared the check was not returned, however, since it had been deposited to either HARGIS or the "Christian Crusade" bank account in Tulsa, Oklahoma. LA VARRE was of opinion he does not believe that Dr. HARGIS knows now that the continued donations from MAGUIRE is actually money from the Dominican Government but he stated he is positive PETE WHITE knows.

4/17/58

AIRTEL

NY 97-1446

LA VARRE stated that all the checks sent to MAGUIRE by DE MOYA have been cashiers checks drawn on the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D.C.

LA VARRE advised, in his opinion, the DR Government is also financing the publishing of 'The Virginian' a radical, extreme right-wing magazine in Newport, News, Va., published by a (FNU) STEVENSON. LA VARRE stated this magazine was previously a small tract poorly printed but has now grown into a magazine. He stated STEVENSON goes to Washington, D. C. frequently to see DE MOYA and he believes this indicates that the magazine is financed by the DR.

LA VARRE declared that a few days ago, A. A. BERLEY, 70 Pine St., NYC, former Secretary of State, told him that TRUJILLO is suffering from senile delusions of grandeur and that is the reason for the DR involvement with American magazines and religious groups. LA VARRE did not know where BERLEY received this information.

LA VARRE stated that some months ago, MAGUIRE tried to get money from Middle East representatives such as Turkey and Egypt but was turned down. MAGUIRE was allegedly going to publish an article favorable to the Middle East and the money he attempted to solicit from the Turkish and Egyptian representatives would have been used for the publishing of reprints of this article.

LA VARRE also claimed that he believes the DR Government is also financing the Constitution Party a third political party formed in November, 1957, and of which MAGUIRE is National Chairman. The Chairman of the National Committee is JESSIE M. RITCHIE, 1030 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. LA VARRE was unable to

4/17/58

AIRTEL

NY 97-1446

corroborate his statement of the DR Government financing this new party.

It will be noted throughout the interview LA VARRE was vague in many of his statements and would go from one topic to another without explanation. The interview was terminated due to another appointment by LA VARRE. He stated he would have the Photostat of the checks showing the passage of money from DE MOYA to MAGUIRE available Monday, 4/21/58, and other material relating to MAGUIRE. He requested this interview be at the Harvard Club, 27 W. 44th St., NYC, at 10:15 am. NYO will contact LA VARRE on 4/21/58, for above checks and any other information he makes available.

Norfolk will check its files for information re The Virginian and advise the Bureau.

One copy is forwarded Oklahoma in connection with the current investigation of HARGIS.

POWERS

A. H. Belmont

4/30/58

S. B. Donahoe

**"AMERICAN MERCURY" MAGAZINE
REGISTRATION ACT
IS - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

Reference my memorandum 4/28/58 reporting that William LaVarre, editor in chief of captioned publication, had offered to make available Photostats of cashier's checks showing relationship between Russell McGuire, owner of the "American Mercury" and Dominican Ambassador De Hoya. We are conducting investigation of captioned publication at request of Department. As pointed out in referenced memorandum, LaVarre was contacted 4/17/58 and again 4/21/58 but had been unable to locate Photostats in question.

By airtel 4/25/58 NYO has advised LaVarre was again contacted 4/25/58 but had still been unable to locate the Photostats. He said he will endeavor to go through his papers in the near future and will call the FBI if he should uncover the Photostats. He was unable to estimate how long this might take and New York has advised it will not recontact him concerning these Photostats unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau. As a matter of interest LaVarre mentioned that he had terminated his employment with "American Mercury" as of the close of business 4/22/58.

ACTION:

This is for information. Inasmuch as New York has contacted LaVarre on 3 occasions during the past 2 weeks, it is not believed we should have LaVarre recontacted again especially since he has promised to call us if he should locate the Photostats in question. New York is continuing its other inquiries concerning this matter.

97-3486

① - 62-61481 (LaVarre)

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Nease _____
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Holloman _____
Gandy _____

1 - Nease
1 - Donahoe
1 - Belmont
1 - Cotter

MAIL ROOM ☐

NOT RECORDED

126 MAY 8 1958

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 97-3486

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 31, 1958

FROM : G. A. Nease

SUBJECT:

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William LaVarre of American Mercury magazine called at my office at 11:30, Saturday morning. He stated he was in town and wanted to touch base with us and bring us up to date on his activities and dealings with Russell Maguire. He went into some detail as to the past history of The American Mercury magazine and how he came to accept the position of managing editor. He also repeated some of the information he had previously furnished us concerning the shenanigans of Maguire. He stated it is his intention to leave the magazine when his contract expires in July.

LaVarre stated that Maguire's interference in the operation of the magazine has been considerable; that he thinks Maguire has two things in mind basically in his dealings: first, to operate a bucket shop for oil well promotional schemes inasmuch as he had been barred from three stock exchanges; secondly, he feels that Maguire has a Napoleonic complex and is operating a political racket among the radical right wing to set him up as a "big shot." He reiterated previous statements that Maguire consistently tries to get into the magazine anti-Semitic articles and that he has noted on various occasions that, when he has turned down the articles, they have appeared in such anti-Semitic publications as "Common Sense" and "The Virginian," which might be described as the publications of the radical right-wing crackpots. He has surmised that Maguire is promoting such publications basically for the purpose of gaining a certain following among such people and in turn he exploits them by selling oil stocks.

LaVarre stated that in the February 1, 1958, edition of "Common Sense" there appeared an article by Dr. Fayed A. Sayegh, Counsellor of the Arab States Delegation to the United Nations, which had appeared in The American Mercury magazine. He stated he did not give this paper permission to publish the article and he has attempted to tie them down as to where permission came

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Boardman
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Jones

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128 /APh 17 1958

CRIME REC.

let to NYcc
w/FCUC #1915
vs "American Mercury"
D.E. [Signature]
EX-1742

ORIGINAL FILED

March 31, 1958

from and they simply advise it was in keeping with the established, well-known policy of The American Mercury in allowing publication of any articles appearing in the magazine with due credit for the same. LaVarre is convinced that Maguire granted this authority but he has not been able to tie him down. Dr. Sayegh is contemplating some action against "Common Sense" since the publication of his article would infer that the Arab States Delegation is anti-Semitic.

Likewise, LaVarre stated that the Cable Company which is a magazine distributing organization controlled by people of the Jewish faith is going to drop the Mercury from their distribution list due to Maguire's anti-Semitic attitude. He stated this will badly cripple the distribution of the magazine. LaVarre feels that, when Maguire is advised of this and the fact that Dr. Sayegh is going to make an issue of his article's being released by Mercury for printing in "Common Sense," the situation involving American Mercury might come to a head, meaning that Maguire may have to buy up LaVarre's contract and appoint a new editor or else withdraw from the magazine.

LaVarre stated Maguire is highly interested in an outfit known as the Christian Crusade which operates out of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and that the Reverend Billy Hargis is Maguire's mouthpiece in this regard. He described Hargis as something of a hillbilly evangelist and stated the following is made up of anti-Semites and the radical right wing. They now have quite a number of radio programs in the Midwest and receive considerable collections of money to carry on their activities. Again he feels that Maguire is interested in this from the standpoint of setting himself up as the champion of such groups and utilizing this following to exploit his oil schemes. This group is supposedly collecting money for the purpose of sending balloons with messages over Red China. LaVarre stated that in part he feels responsible for this activity since some time ago Maguire wanted to visit Formosa and he, LaVarre, being personally acquainted with Madame Chiang, had arranged for Maguire to be well received and entertained while in Formosa. He pointed out also that Maguire's activities in the Christian Crusade might be a tax dodge since it is a tax-exempt group and he claims Maguire has a letter from Internal Revenue Service to this effect.

LaVarre stated to his personal knowledge Maguire has received a total of \$50,000 from Ambassador Moya of the Dominican Republic, \$5,000 of which Maguire has channeled into the Christian Crusade. LaVarre claims to have Photostats of the cashier's checks drawn on the Riggs Bank here in Washington as proof of this statement. I asked him what Maguire's interest in the Dominicans is. He stated here again he felt Maguire's motives were the same and that probably the dominating factor in his dealings with the Dominican Republic is supposedly developing certain oil properties. Likewise, LaVarre

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson

March 31, 1958

stated that the Reverend Billy Hargis had gone to the Dominican Republic within the last several weeks where, LaVarre understands, he had been favorably received and entertained.

LaVarre left with me copies of certain correspondence he has had with Maguire and with Dr. Sayegh concerning the printing of material from the Mercury in the "Common Sense" publication.

Although LaVarre is quite a windbag in his own right, it does seem that Maguire is endeavoring to enhance his position with the fringe element and may be operating a scheme to further his wildcat oil interests.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be reviewed by the Domestic Intelligence and Investigative Divisions for possible interest as it may be of some interest in connection with Dominican matters and also may be something we want to furnish to the Internal Revenue Service.

✓

A handwritten signature, possibly "Jm", is written in dark ink.

RA
S.T.
SAC, New York (97-1446)

1 - Nease
1 - Cotter

4/11/58

Director, FBI (97-3486)

**"AMERICAN MERCURY" MAGAZINE
REGISTRATION ACT
IS - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

ReBulet 2/4/58. For the information of Oklahoma City, reBulet set out information furnished by William LaVarre, editor-in-chief of captioned publication, 1/20/58, concerning connections between Russell Maguire, owner of the publication, and Dominican Ambassador De Moya. Further reference is made to Washington Field letter 3/19/58 in captioned matter, copies of which were furnished New York and Oklahoma City.

For the information of interested offices, LaVarre volunteered the following additional information during a visit to the Bureau on 3/29/58:

LaVarre advised that Maguire is keenly interested in a group known as the "Christian Crusade" which operates at Tulsa, Oklahoma, under the leadership of Reverend Billy Hargis. LaVarre described Hargis as a "hillbilly evangelist" whose following is made up of anti-Semites and "the radical right wing." According to LaVarre, the "Christian Crusade" has a number of radio programs in the Midwest and receives considerable sums of money to carry on its activities which, among other things, consist of sending propaganda balloons into Red China.

LaVarre said that to his personal knowledge, Maguire has received a total of \$50,000 from Ambassador De Moya, \$15,000 of which Maguire has channeled into the "Christian Crusade." He advised that he has Photostats of the cashier's checks drawn on the Riggs Bank of Washington, D. C., as proof of this statement. LaVarre

1 - Washington Field (97-1021)

1 - Oklahoma City (97-33)

RDC:ega
(9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO AND THREE

1 - 97-3475 (Hargis)
1 - 62-61481 (LaVarre)

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

64 APR 23 1958

97-1446
ORIGINAL FILED IN

SAC, New York

Re: "American Mercury" Magazine
97-3486

advised that Hargis had recently visited the Dominican Republic where he was favorably received and entertained. LaVarre expressed the opinion that Maguire's chief motive in his dealings with De Moya is to promote the sale of various oil stocks which Maguire controls. He was also of the opinion that Maguire's connection with the "Christian Crusade" is prompted by the hope that he will be able to develop a following in this group in which he can promote his various oil schemes. New York should make arrangements to interview LaVarre in the near future in order to obtain copies of the Photostats LaVarre claims to have with regard to the money reportedly given to Maguire by Dominican Ambassador De Moya. Appropriate steps should be taken to insure that this interview does not come to the attention of Maguire. Any information developed concerning the "Christian Crusade" or Hargis should be furnished to Oklahoma City in connection with its current investigation of Hargis, Oklahoma City file 97-33.

NOTE: Department has previously requested Bu to conduct investigation concerning exchange of funds between De Moya and Maguire in view of possible violation of Registration Act on part of Maguire and/or "American Mercury." Department has advised that it has no objection to direct interview of appropriate officials of this publication if deemed advisable by Bu. On 2 occasions in recent months, LaVarre, who is strongly opposed to Maguire's policies and who intends to resign his position with "American Mercury" in Summer of 1958, has volunteered info to Inspector In Charge Nease concerning Maguire's connections with Dominican officials and with "radical right wing groups" such as "Christian Crusade." Pertinent info from first interview was furnished to NY & WFO in Builet 2/4/58 and this let summarizes pertinent data rec'd from LaVarre by Mr. Nease on 3/29/58. Oklahoma City has pending investigation re Hargis as possible unregistered Dominican agent.

SAC, New York
Re: "American Mercury" Magazine
97-3486

NOTE CONTINUED:

During interview 3-29-58 LaVarre suggested Maguire's activities in the "Christian Crusade" may be a tax dodge since it is a tax-exempt group. Mr. Nease raised the possibility that we may want to furnish pertinent information to the Internal Revenue Service. In this connection, it is pointed out that our investigation to date regarding Hargis and the "Christian Crusade" has failed to develop direct evidence of any payments or financial support of Hargis and his organization by De Moya with exception of \$690 payment by De Moya for 10,000 copies of pamphlets issued by Hargis dealing with the Dominican Republic, which amount covered only cost of printing. It is, therefore, believed that, pending some substantial evidence of financial assistance to Hargis and/or the "Christian Crusade" on the part of De Moya (through New York's forthcoming interview of LaVarre or other future leads), we would be premature in disseminating this information to the Internal Revenue Service. Possible Internal Revenue Service interest in Hargis and/or the "Christian Crusade" will, however, be borne in mind in the future.

1A-
00-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

11:59AM April 16, 1958

MR. WILLIAM LA VARRE,
American Mercury Magazine,
telephoned through operator from
New York City for the Director. He
was advised of the Director's absence
from the city, and offered the
services of an assistant.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Mr. LaVarre stated that he had already been in contact with Mr. Nease's office today and just wanted to say hello to the Director. He then terminated the call.

Mr. Nease's office has advised that Mr. LaVarre spoke with Mr. DeLoach this morning. Mr. DeLoach is preparing a memorandum.

eah

REC-135

62-61420-19
23 APR 18 1958

CRIME REC.

53 APR 23 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: May 9, 1958

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: WILLIAM LAVARRE
EDITOR IN CHIEF"THE AMERICAN MERCURY MAGAZINE"
REQUEST TO SEE THE DIRECTOR
MONDAY OR TUESDAY, MAY 12 OR 13, 1958

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
Clayton	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

SYNOPSIS:

By letter 5/7/58 LaVarre advised he planned to be in Washington, D. C., May 12 and 13 en route to Texas, requested to see Director while here. Files reflect cordial relations with The American Mercury Magazine since LaVarre's association with it. Applicant investigation 1949 disclosed LaVarre a loyal American but not recommended for Government service due to personality traits. December, 1957, issue of The American Mercury Magazine carried reprint of Director's article on communism appearing originally in the "American Legion Magazine." January, 1958, issue carried article based on Director's address before American Legion Convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey. In submitting proofs of this story, November 15, 1957, LaVarre also requested Director to do an article for March, 1958, issue, which Director declined. Article "Should I Force My Child?" appearing in February, 1958, issue of American Mercury erroneously attributed to Director. LaVarre, advised of this 1/8/58, wrote two voluminous letters of apology and explanation. On 1/15/58 LaVarre called you to advise of news item indicating Mr. L. B. Nichols had resigned to tell the American people about the treasonous falsification of our foreign affairs, did not believe this story, but wanted to check. When advised this was ridiculous, LaVarre stated same source indicating Mr. Nichols resigned due to personal dissatisfaction of FBI's failure to enter into certain matters. LaVarre, expressing desire to see page proofs or advanced copy of Director's book, "Masters of Deceit," was placed on list to receive advanced copy autographed "With Best Wishes." *LaVarre called at Bureau 1/20/58 and in Director's absence spoke with you concerning difficulties with Russell Maguire, Publisher of American Mercury, whom he considered anti-Semitic and influenced by wrong people. You noted LaVarre something of a windbag. LaVarre directed letter to Director 3/8/58 relating details of troubles with Maguire. This letter not acknowledged in order to avoid injecting Bureau or Director into feud between LaVarre and Maguire.

RECOMMENDATION: That the Director not see LaVarre and that he be referred to your office.

- 1 - Mr. Nease
- 1 - Mr. Holloman
- 1 - Tour Room

CFM:blh

70 MAY 20 1958

EX-101

Right REC-31
 *Book not sent and LaVarre removed from list.

18 MAY 13 1958

CRIM. REC.

PERS. FILES

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94

DETAILS

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND:

Captioned individual wrote to the Director May 7, 1958, and advised he would be in Washington, Monday and Tuesday, May 12 and May 13, before going to Texas and would like to see the Director while in town. This memorandum will set out salient information appearing in Bureau files concerning La Varre although it is not a complete summary memorandum.

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

Summary
We have had cordial relations with The American Mercury magazine and with LaVarre since he has been associated with it.

WILLIAMS In 1949, we conducted an investigation concerning LaVarre in connection with his application for employment with the European Recovery Program. Numerous prominent individuals were interviewed and all agreed that LaVarre was a loyal American, but most declined to recommend him for Government service because of his personality. He was described as a "trouble maker," "undependable," "financially irresponsible," and "dictatorial in his demands." He was said to be a soldier of fortune, hard to get along with and "a naturalborn schemer."

As stated above, however, we have had cordial relations with LaVarre since he has been employed by The American Mercury magazine. The December, 1957, issue of The American Mercury magazine carried a reprint of the Director's article on communism which had earlier appeared in The American Legion magazine as a lead-off article. The January, 1958, issue of the magazine carried an article which was based on the Director's speech before The American Legion Convention at Atlantic City as the lead-off article. LaVarre sent the proof of this article in under cover of a letter dated November 15, 1957, and in this letter also requested the Director to do an article for their March issue of The American Mercury magazine on the danger of criminals in labor organizations. We declined this offer.

The February, 1958, issue of The American Mercury magazine carried a short one-page article entitled "Should I Force My Child?" under the Director's by-line. A subtitle described it as "Some Good Advice for Parents From the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

In regard to this article, we wrote to LaVarre on January 8, 1958, and advised him that he might like to know that the Director had not written this statement.

2

The statement was actually prepared by the Reverend Clayton L. Potter, Pastor of the National Christian Church of Springfield, Missouri. It first appeared in the National Avenue News at Springfield on March 23, 1950. Numerous publications throughout the country have reprinted this statement, erroneously attributing it to the Director.

Since our above letter to LaVarre, he has written two voluminous ones which have been most apologetic for attributing this to the Director and stated he found the material in Russell Maguire's files (Maguire is Chairman of the Board of The American Mercury magazine).

On January 15, 1958, LaVarre called you and said he had been given a little item to publish to the effect that Mr. L. B. Nichols, a career man in the FBI, had resigned a few months ago in order to tell the American people about the treasonous falsification of our foreign affairs. LaVarre said he did not believe this but wanted to check. You told him such a statement was ridiculous. LaVarre also said that the same source had told him that Mr. Nichols had resigned because he was more or less fed up because the FBI could not go into many things which he thought it should go into. LaVarre stated he certainly hoped he would get to see the page proofs or an advanced copy of the Director's book, and in regard to this, Mr. Tolson noted "I am writing to Ed Rigg re this." Mr. LaVarre's name was placed on the list to receive an advanced copy of "Masters of Deceit" to be autographed to him "with best wishes." *

LaVarre called at the Bureau on 1/20/58 and wanted to see the Director, and in the Director's absence spoke with Mr. Nease. He went into considerable detail concerning his troubles with Russell Maguire, publisher of American Mercury. He believes Maguire is very anti-Semitic and is being influenced by the wrong people. You noted that LaVarre seems to be something of a windbag himself.

On 3/8/58 LaVarre wrote a long letter to the Director, going into considerable detail concerning his troubles with Maguire. It was recommended and approved that his letter not be acknowledged as there is apparently a feud between LaVarre and Maguire and we did not want to inject the Bureau or the Director into it.

*Book not sent and LaVarre removed from list.

WILLIAM L. VARRE

Bill Lavarre

OCT 23

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____

Dear Duke:

I know you appraised the size of the nail you hit on the head at Virginia Beach; it's a very real national liability.

Maybe I have a thought you can use, quietly. I have tested and found that our County Weekly publishers and editors are the national backbone of adamant patriotism. When I was planning to convert the American Mercury into a massive national journal of factual enlightenment I wrote a letter to some 3,000 publishers of County Weekly newspapers, telling them what I was trying to do, and asking them to send me their editorials each month for a section of the magazine I'd devote to Country Editors' Opinions. I gave each weekly publisher a year's subscription to the Mercury, and the mail came in from every state, as soon as county weeklies began reprinting Mercury articles, with increasing subscriptions to what I was trying to accomplish. In all those 9 months, before I had reasons to quit association with the stockholder, I never heard of a Mercury feature being reprinted in more than a handful of large metropolitan newspapers, but my articles, obtained from Senators and other sources, became widely published in key counties of all states.

I have engaged, quietly, in subsequent tapping of our small-town assets; these publishers and editors are substantial citizens of their communities where their editorials are read attentively, even though big city newspapers are read for the day's "news". In a small town a subversive or egg-head is spotted quickly. There's not much chance of infiltrating. What the small town editor needs are facts he can write about. If you put 4,000 county weekly publishers on your factual mailing list you'll have facts preached all across the Republic, quietly in county-voter homes and farms.

You can get names and breakdowns, by states, from the American Press (weekly newspaper yearbook) New York City.

Good luck,

MCT-4762

REF-44

Bill

Mr C.D. DeLoache,
Washington D.C.

10 NOV 8 1961

Casey Key,
VIA: NCKMIS, FLORIDA.
NOV 3 2 31 PM '61

This is an
excellent idea

64 NOV 13 1961 1012-7

L. E. Holland.

K

Stam

TAMPA
TRIBUNE
OCT 22

'STREAM OF VILIFICATION'—

FBI Man Warns Editors On 'Red Infiltration' of Papers

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va., Oct. 21 (AP)—A high FBI official called on editorial writers tonight to "lift their green eye-shades" and become more vigilant against Communist infiltration of their profession.

Assistant FBI director Cartha D. DeLoach said honest newsmen and newswomen are up front in the nation's struggle against Communism.

"But a contrary record is still being written by a small segment of so-called journalistic enterprise," DeLoach said in a speech prepared for a banquet of the Virginia Association of Press Women.

"Some press representatives, supposedly giving the reading public unbiased news accounts, and infiltrators into legitimate newspapers are spewing forth a stream of vilification which has the effect of helping to weaken our foundations of security," he said.

When these persons hear a voice lifted against them, the FBI official said, "they cry of persecution and abridgement of freedom of speech."

DeLoach said there was a time when newspapers "kept a watchful eye on other newspapers and attacked their competition unmercifully when they were caught offbase." There still is an exchange of differences among newspapers, he said, "but seldom do we see one newspaper today excoriate another periodical which is not functioning in the best interest of the nation."

DeLoach added:

"It is time for editorial writers to . . . sound off loud and clear against the propagandists who are undermining all that patriotic men hold dear."

LOANS diamonds, jewelry, cameras, guns, watches, coins, etc.
UP TO \$800 AND OVER
MILLS Jewelry & Loans
503 Franklin St.

62-6-1-1

613
WILLIAM LAVARRE

7 November 70

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Bishop ✓
Mr. Brennan ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Casper ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. Felt ✓
Mr. Gale ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Walters ✓
Mr. Evans ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

Dear Mr Hoover:

Your FBI Annual Report 1970, just in, reminds me that I tried never to let any of my last issues of the American Mercury Magazine, of 1958-9, go to press without a featured article from you - and your Reports and published Congressional Testimony are increasingly informative and vital as our Republic increasingly is threatened by conspirators, now both foreign and domestic. My thanks again.

If all officials of the federal government produced such informative - and honest - Reports, and gave such accurate and documented Testimony before our Congress as you, what a wonderful Republic we would now have. I see, wherever I travel, a great hunger on the part of both the silent and articulate majority of our citizens for honest American leadership, adamant American credos, and alert American patriotism. You have been, sometimes, almost alone as a top federal official telling American's facts -- and giving Americans opinions which prove prophecies.

My 1969-70 correspondence with the FBI has been to, and through, Mr DeLoach - up to the day of his leaving Washington. Before that, when I was in War-time Washington, and later, it was with several of your previous Assistants. As, I hope, a continually alert citizen, even though generally retired from current responsibilities (and somewhat futile against enemies, foreign and domestic) I want to continue my quiet, off-the-record, correspondence -- for any use or information it may be to you and your competent people. I would like to address my correspondence either to you, now, or to anyone you suggest. In preparing my last book, my 1919-73 Memoirs of how we got where we will then be, and who did what to whom, I come upon frequent little known information - from correspondents who have entrusted facts to me which they cannot use, or directly communicate, themselves.

I have, for current instance, the "in depth" chronology of the bad advice inside the White House, since last June, which cost President Nixon - and us - a conservative Republican Florida Governor, two conservative Florida Senators, and one useful and conservative Florida Congressman, in the November election. I wrote Mr DeLoach details of the manipulations of this anti-Republic tactician in several 1970 letters, so he would be better known in Washington. I saw what was happening, in Florida, where a potential two-party political system had been created by very hard working citizens - Bob Taft Republicans and Harry Byrd (Sr) Democrats, but I could not stop it. 62-61481-24

ENCLOSURE I last talked with you at an American Legion convention in Atlantic City (1958?), and hope that another 12 years will not pass before I have that pleasure, and replenishing of my faith in Men, again.

Sincerely, William LaVarre

Mr J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington D.C.

Box 1517 Tryon, North Carolina
28782

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

Phone UNLISTED (704) 859-5535

301
EX-100
NOV 9 1970
Sel

ADLAI STEVENSON SEEN THROUGH FOR SOCIALISM

Former Key Aide Warns Of Plot's Fruition

BY WILLARD EDWARDS

A high government official who quit his post eight years ago, warning of a plot to socialize America, charged yesterday that the conspiracy would reach fruition with the election of Adlai E. Stevenson.

The 1944 resignation of William La Varre, chief of the American republics division of the Department of Commerce, was a sensation which aroused Congress.



William La Varre

La Varre, a Virginia Democrat, released a blast against followers of Henry A. Wallace and his followers in the bureau of economic warfare, later to be revealed in Capitol Hill inquiries as a haven for Communists. He said he had evidence that a secret battle was being waged against American businessmen by government employees trying to substitute Soviet-style commerce for the American free enterprise system.

Private Mail Allegedly Rifled

At subsequent congressional hearings, La Varre made startling disclosures, among them the rifling of the contents of the private mails of American businessmen to the benefit of foreign countries.

In a remarkable prediction, 18 months before World War II's end, with the Soviet Union a "gallant ally" enjoying the highest administration favors, he prophesied that Russia would emerge from the conflict a menace to world peace. He added that the United States would bankrupt itself in an alliance with Great Britain and other European countries, themselves on the path to

In the ensuing eight years, La Varre said in an interview, he has traveled widely and kept in touch with key men in government and industry. A man of independent means, he has devoted himself to an investigation of the socialistic

socialism, distinguished as liberalism.

La Varre said he could not reveal his sources of information because many were based on off-the-record reports from men in government who are opposed to subversive trends. These reports point at a secret blueprint for a super-state in America, produced out of emergencies, he said, which calls for eventual destruction of the American citizen's rights under the Constitution.

To those who call him an alarmist, La Varre notes his predictions of eight years ago which have been verified in every instance. He said he saw at that time the pattern of a "system of socialistic, collectivistic commerce" patterned along Russian lines which has since made vast strides.

Constitution in Danger

"This coming Wednesday, Sept. 17, we celebrate the 165th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution," he remarked. "During the last 20 years of iconoclastic ideologies and imported radicalism, the Constitution has been in more real danger than in all the preceding years of our national existence."

"We have had a virus of creeping socialism spreading wider and wider thru our republic. Property rights, chopped away from us by the speed-up techniques of our secret socialism posing as wartime patriots from 1940 to 1946, have not been returned to us. Individually and as corporations we are giving up more and more property to the Washington bureaucracy each year until every businessman in the weakened republic is facing private extinction."

"American labor without private property will surely follow American industry, without property rights, into a slave state. Increased taxes and decreased value of an earned dollar are already preventing craftsmen from accumulating property. The predicament of the American working man today, tho he seldom realizes it, is even more hazardous than that of his employer."

Socialism Favors State

Young college graduates, who used to seek careers in American corporations with word-scattered offices, now want jobs with government corporations or agencies, La Varre said. Socialism preaches, he noted, that the safe jobs are with the state rather than with private enterprise.

Continuation of the Truman policies, thru the election of Stevenson, La Varre declared, will speed the drift into the seizure of constitutional property rights thru executive order and willful House.

can move

1481-22

November 16, 1970

REC-71

62-61481-22

EX-113

Mr. William LaVarre
Box 1517
Tryon, North Carolina 28782

Dear Mr. LaVarre:

I have received your communication of November 7th and appreciate your interest in sending me the copy of the newspaper clipping. Also, your generous remarks regarding the reports released by this Bureau, particularly your comments about our Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1970, are gratifying to me.

It was good of you to offer to furnish information which you feel will be of interest to us and you may furnish such data to me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Charlotte - Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Mr. LaVarre is on the Special Correspondents List. He is a former Editor-in-Chief of "The American Mercury" magazine and our files disclose he has visited Bureau on several occasions and talked to various Bureau officials and has written a number of letters in past to Director and other Bureau officials.

FMG:sel (4)

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Bronnan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

NOV 25 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

27
27
WILLIAM LAVARRE

20 November 70

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Brennan	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Walters	✓
Mr. Soyars	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Dear Mr Hoover:

My permanent thanks for your letter
of the 16th.

I will mail you some background per-
sonal knowledge about the subject of my 4th paragraph
of 7 November.

How I'd loved to have been even a
little bug in your rug - listening and chuckling -
during your press "interview" with an agent of the
Washington Post...17 November.

If you have a copy I can have in my
library - for personal use and enjoyment in the coming
years - of the transcript of that question- and-answer
enlightenment (which seems only to have been very
briefed in most newspapers, maybe because it was an
"exclusive" of the Post) I would value having it. If
not a copy I can keep, maybe a copy I can borrow and
return to you.

Let me tell you something I personally
know about Bobby Kennedy, heretofore unpublished: I
had dealings with his father, Joseph, at a time when
he had a problem with a motion picture actress over a
gift of an emerald ring. He had reason, then, for saying
in my presence that "Every man has his price... The
trick is to discover the price...I am training my sons
to find a man's price quickly -- and pay it promptly!"

You proved another of the exceptions
in the life of old Joe Kennedy -- and his son, Robert.

EX-111
Sincerely yours,

62-61481-23
William Lavarre

Box 1517 Tryon, North Carolina 28782.

6 DEC 1 1970

Mr J. Edger Hoover,
Washington.

ack
11-27-70
951/amp

2 XEROX
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77-51387-2041
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-61481-23

November 27, 1970

REC 15

X-113-62-61481-23

Mr. William LaVarre
Post Office Box 1517
Tryon, North Carolina 28782

Dear Mr. LaVarre:

I am unable to comply with the request in your letter of November 20th since the FBI has no copy for distribution of the transcript of my recent interview.

It was thoughtful of you to write and I appreciate your furnishing me the information which you felt would be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

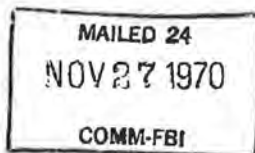
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Mr. LaVarre is on the Special Correspondents List. He is a former Editor-in-Chief of "The American Mercury" magazine and our files disclose he has visited Bureau on several occasions and talked to various Bureau officials and has written a number of letters in past to Director and other Bureau officials.

JBT:hmp (3)

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
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Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

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FBI XEROX
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MAILED 1 1970 TELETYPE UNIT

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0
WILLIAM LAVARRE

30 March 71.

5
Dear Mr Hoover:

Your reply to the William Sullivan item, as quoted in March 31st LIFE LINE (Vol 13 No 39) squashes that verminous media lie, though I have not seen a correction so far in the press which gave it first publicity. I did not alert you about the supposed Williamsburg, Virginia, speech because I knew you would have plenty of other observers alert to its apparent untruth. The enemy is certainly busy-busy -- on so many fronts.

I need some very important current information, which at this insulated distance from the combat I cannot have without help, for a most respected and important American patriot presently off all records. I need it by airmail or phone if I can obtain it - from anyone you know who can and will confidentially supply it, out of Washington or Chicago research files.

Who owns the so-called CLARETIAN PUBLICATIONS, at 221 West Madison Street, Chicago Illinois, 60606 ?

Who is a Richard P. Frisbie, who writes for this organization's "Pamphlet Department" ?

There has been published, and widely touted by some columnists, a "new" pamphlet entitled, "PATRIOTISM TODAY". It has been advertised as being "the best brief exposition of what 'Americanism' really is and should be, in its fullest and deepest dimensions".

Through you, if I can obtain as much detail as exists on this organization, this pamphlet, and this writer, it will go into the current knowledge of a citizen, alert and of great help to us and our Republic -- as quickly as I can get it and transmit it to him, off all records as usual.

Meanwhile keep up your good spirit as well as your good works,

Sincerely,

William Lavarre
Box 1517 Tryon North Carolina 28782

My private unlisted phone is
(Code 704) 859-5535 collect Tryon.

62-61481-
Mr J Edgar Hoover,
Washington D.C.

ACK/nnml
4-8-71
6 Jcw: [signature]

REC-83

62-61481-24

APR 7 1971

CORRESPOND

April 6, 1971

REC-83

62-61481-24

Mr. William LaVarre
Box 1517
Tryon, North Carolina 28782

Dear Mr. LaVarre:

I received your letter of March 30th and
thank you for your kind sentiments.

With regard to your inquiry, we do not
have any information which would be of help to you. I
am sorry we cannot be of assistance in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Mr. LaVarre is on the Special Correspondent's List. Richard
P. Frisbie is not identifiable in Bufiles. No record in Bufiles concerning
'Patriotism Today' and Claretian Publications.

JCW:klm (3)

klm

from Mark W. H.

TEB/a

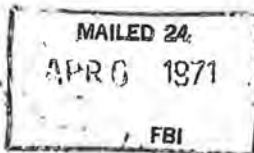
Wagner

James

John

Re: 3

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
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Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
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Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____



MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

16
WILLIAM LAVARRE

10 April 71

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Brennan, C.D.	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Dalbey	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Walters	✓
Mr. Soyars	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Dear Mr Hoover:

I have your April 6th letter, for which I than you. My inquiry of March 30th has been researched in Chicago a Wheaton, Illinois - and Indianapolis - and I have the followin present information:

The pamphlet which smears the F.B.I. (if not lies about your agency's acts and statements) and American ve erans, especially the American Legion, under title, "patrioti today ", by one Richard P. Frisbie, published in Chicago by "Claretian Publications, Pamphlet Department", is a product of St Jude Claretian Fathers National Shrine, " an Order of the Roman Catholic Church, which deals with missionary and educational matters."

Richard P. Frisbie is the factor, among other activities, of "Richard P. Frisbie Communications" at 6 North Michi-gan Avenue, Chicago, phone 332-3984.

The essence of this garish offset photo-montage of illustrations and semantics, overlaid with red, white, and blue decoration, is the equation of the American patriotism of the F.B.I., all American veterans and especially the American Legion, with the "notorious Black Dragon Society of Japan...the Black Shirts in Italy ...the Brown Shirts in Germany...the Croix de Feu in France" (pp 7, 8,9,10 etc).

Just why a Roman Catholic organization produces this well-touted pamphlet (" Two for a Dollar ") is as much a mystery to me - and others - as is the happening of many other events which we formerly thought " Can't happen here." But as one of your acquaintances writes me, "there was a time when I could vouch for the Church of Rome, but things have so changed I can no longer do so." I can add the many "changes" observed also in the Protestant Church and out of some Jewish Synagogs...the son of my respected friend Dan Poling of the Christian Herald and dedicated pastor, is now touting male and female sex parties disguised as "sensitivity groups","sensitivity sessions"; and other public designations.

This pamphlet has been advertised and touted by press columnist Sidney J Harris, syndicated by the Hall (Publishers Hall) Syndicate, as the best brief exposition of what Americanism is " and should be." The insertion of "should be" alerted me.

I see your enemies, and my enemies (and our enemies) firing now hectically at you, as though someone pushed their button and they responded knee-jerkily. I am waiting for one, or some, of them to foam at the mouth, so the actual sickness will be nationally recog-nized. I have a wide acquaintance in our land and I know that your quiet fortitude will, again, be acclaimed. I do grieve at what you now have to put up with -- while administering our most vital federal office.

Thank you,

Mr J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington D.C.

Box 151, Tryon, N.C. 28782.
William Lavarre

APR 12 1971

REC-15 62-61481-25
CORRESPONDENCE

April 16, 1971

REC-15

62-61481-25

Mr. William LaVarre
Box 1517
Tryon, North Carolina 28782

Dear Mr. LaVarre:

PERS. REC. UNIT

It was good of you to write on April 10th
and comment as you did about my direction of the FBI.
I hope my endeavors will continue to merit your support.
Your views and the data you furnished are very much
appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 24

APR 16 1971

FBI

NOTE: On 3-30-71 Mr. LaVarre wrote us regarding [redacted]
and the publication "Patriotism Today." We wrote him on 4-6-71 that we
did not have any information which would be of help to him. Mr. LaVarre
is on the Special Correspondents List. It was previously indicated that
[redacted] is not identifiable in Bufiles and our files contain
no record regarding "Patriotism Today" and Claretian Publications.

b7C
b6

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

FMG:nb (3)

Chicago, Ill.

MAIL ROOM 58 APR 30 1971

WILLIAM LAVARRE

1 May 1971

Miss Helen W Gandy,
Secretary to Mr Hoover,
Washington D.C.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Brennan	CD
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Dear Miss Gandy:

My thanks for your note of the 27th.

Mr Hoover has been very kind in his correspondence with me - and the gift of his time - and I can consider it just an extension of previous efforts to retain our Constitutional Republic if I can mail him any minor items I see which he can glance at or, as I hope someday, be amused by. No acknowledgement of their receipt, please.

Very now-and-then, if I have anything to write him a letter about, I know that, even in this Bad Time, he will let me have future, and helpful, words from him.

Sincerely,

William Lavarre

Box 1517 Tryon North Carolina 28782

P.S. Just now I am watching the 1933 history I witnessed, viz a viz the Soviet Kremlin progress into repeating itself, as we plan embracements of the Peking Chinese Deadly Communists. I enclose copies of one of my old briefs - on our past mistake. Mr Hoover might like to take one home with him.

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THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

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THE INSIDE STORY
OF OUR
LATIN AMERICAN POLICY

SEE
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AUGUST 1951

PERMANENT FILE

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE



PRESIDENT TRUMAN ADDRESSING CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN FOREIGN MINISTERS IN WASHINGTON.



MOSCOW'S RED LETTER DAY IN AMERICAN HISTORY

South of the Rio Grande, our Pan-American neighbors remember that it was on November 16, 1933 that the Colossus of the North became "El Loco Rico del Norte," and lost moral leadership of the west.

By WILLIAM LA VARRE

THE AMERICAN LEGION OFFICIALLY OPPOSED THE SIGNING OF A TREATY WITH THE SOVIET.



Speaking at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Washington on November 11, 1933, just five days before President Roosevelt signed the treaty recognizing Soviet Russia, National Commander Edward A. Hayes said: "He (the Unknown Soldier) would understand the Legion's attitude that opposes the official recognition by the United States of strange

tenets, admittedly and avowedly intended to destroy through violence and revolution the structure of our government and the family relationship that is the keystone of that structure. He would tell you to beware of questionable commitments that would tend to tie the hands of those of us who would keep our Americanism; to beware of bizarre associations just because they might benefit someone financially..."

THESE PRESIDENTS REFUSED TO DEAL WITH RUSSIA



Woodrow Wilson Warren Harding Calvin Coolidge Herbert Hoover

THE VERY SPECIAL agent from Moscow, commissar of all the Red Square's nefarious international machinations, chief of the Kremlin's schemes for communizing the American hemisphere, sat victoriously at the White House desk at midnight, smiling at the President of the United States.

For fifteen deceitful years the corrupt Kremlin had tried to obtain a communist base, protected by diplomatic immunities, within the United States. Four Presidents — Wilson, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover — had refused to countenance Moscow's pagan ideology or its carriers. But here, at last, was a President the communists could deal with.

Many patriotic, well-informed Americans, in the old Department of State, in The American Legion, and in the American Federation of Labor, had begged Franklin Roosevelt not to use his new leadership of the United States for the aggrandizement of an evil, dangerous and pagan guest — but to send him back to Moscow, red with the blood of the commissar's own countrymen, without a handshake.

But Franklin Roosevelt, piqued with the power of his new office, stimulated by his clique of Marxian and Fabian socialists pos-

(CONTINUED)

Moscow's Red Letter Day in American History

ing as intellectuals and liberals — and by radicals in labor unions, universities and his own sycophant bureaucracy — had signed his name to the Kremlin's franchise. Without the approval of Congress, he made an actual treaty with the Soviets, giving them the right to establish a communist embassy and consulates in the United States, with full diplomatic hospitalities and immunities to Stalin's agents, the bloody bolsheviki of Asiatic Europe.

November 16, 1933 — at midnight! That is a date in American history our children will long have tragic cause to remember. That was the day Soviet Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov, plunderer of Estonia and the Kremlin's first agent for socializing England, sat down with Franklin Roosevelt, after Dean Acheson and Henry Morgenthau had done the spadework of propaganda, and made the deal that has led the American people, and our once vast resources, into a social and economic calamity to the very brink, now, of national and international disaster.

"In the spirit of Thomas Jefferson," the President reported artfully to his countrymen, "Mr. Litvinov and I have believed that through a resumption of normal relations the prospects of peace over all the world are greatly strengthened." To give his words weight he quoted to his fellow Americans an old letter written by Thomas Jefferson to a Russian friend of 1809, setting forth the thesis—then true but in 1933 a provable falsehood—that Russia and the United States were "in character and practice essentially pacific, with a common interest in the rights of peaceful nations."

Thus began our era of lost integrity, lost statesmanship. There was no truth in the statement that the Washington-Moscow deal had been made "in the

spirit of Thomas Jefferson." In the White House, ten days before the signing of the Roosevelt-Litvinov pact, there was abundant evidence to the contrary, in the form of a comprehensive report on Soviet-promoted communist activities throughout the whole hemisphere, and documentary evidence that the prospects for peace "over all the world" would be greatly damaged, rather than strengthened, by giving the Kremlin an American base in Washington.

It was known in 1933 that Stalin and his Soviet regime was beginning to topple, and only its diplomatic recognition by the President of the United States — and a subsequent vast economic subsidization — would make it possible to continue to control the Russian people and expand the Soviets' treacherous socialistic activities throughout Europe, Asia — and America.

In the White House, some of us knew — at the very moment of Roosevelt's deal with communism — was a highly detailed report and analysis of the Kremlin's real objective: the sabotaging of the Western Hemisphere's social, political and economic life and the creation of a Pan American Union of Socialist States.

M. Litvinov, of deceitful smiles, was not the first commissar of the Kremlin to come, with a Soviet bag of trickery, to America. As far back as 15 years in the American Hemisphere history he professed to know so well — and in this instance did know in detail — the President had a dossier of Soviet duplicity, not only in Europe but in America. But in spite of pleas, begging him to give the facts to his countrymen, he hid the truth behind a highly organized Washington plethora of pro-communist propaganda, banquets and festivities for the

THE KREMLIN, FROM 1918 TO 1933,



Boris Kraevsky, Moscow's secret "Commissar for South America," 1919-1933, posed deceitfully as a Soviet purchasing agent, used Moscow gold to buy diplomatic recognition for the U. S. S. R.

THEN, BEGINNING IN MEXICO, MOS-



President Obregon of Mexico, eager for Soviet gold, "welcomed" the U.S.S.R. "into the brotherhood of friendly nations," giving the reds a beachhead.

Soviet's agent in the United States.

Here — read it now and weep — is the missing chapter of facts hidden from the public in 1933.

In 1917 when the bolsheviki seized power, and more than a billion dollars' worth of American property and assets

GREAT WAS THE FEAR OF LATIN AMERICANS, THEREFORE, WHEN THEY LEARNED THE UNITED STATES



Maxim Litvinov's sly smile was to gain, from Franklin Roosevelt, what 15 years of Soviet cunning had failed to obtain for Stalin.



To "prepare" U.S. citizens for his deal with Stalin, President Roosevelt used, secretly, the combined talents of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Dean Acheson — the actual ghost-writers of the propaganda.



Harry Hopkins was Roosevelt's "confidential advisor" with Stalin's Litvinov; they held their secret conferences in a guarded house in Washington. The U. S. press was barred.

HAD USED THE SUBVERSIVE TACTIC OF CONQUEST BY REVOLUTION.



Wherever Kraevsky's bolshevik gold — plundered from Russia's homes, banks, industries and churches — failed to gain recognition for the Soviet regime he financed communist-led riots against the anti-communist governments, such as this 1930 revolution in Rio de Janeiro.



Riots and revolutions — attempts to take over L. A. governments by bullets — broke out all through Latin America. Thousands of photographs, such as this scene of a 1930 Sao Paulo revolution, were sent with intelligence reports to Washington.



President Uriburu of long-patient Argentina seized Kraevsky's Amtorg headquarters in 1931, exposed Moscow's plotting and won red hatred.

COW'S AGENTS SWITCHED TO A POLITICAL TACTIC OF BALLOTS RATHER THAN BULLETS.



The Kremlin's ambassador to Mexico became Moscow's secret agent for organizing Mexicans into communist-controlled labor unions; he sent labor agitators, also, to other Latin American unions such as that shown here.



Using Moscow-controlled labor votes, the Soviet ambassador was actually to "elect" an anti-U.S., pro-red Mexican Indian, Cardenas, (second from left) President of Mexico.



Constantin Dumansky became Stalin's master ambassador and Trojan horse-man for the American hemisphere, operating from a secret headquarters.

in Russia was stolen by the Kremlin, all the American republics, at the request of President Wilson, closed the old Russian embassies and consulates and refused to recognize the regime of Lenin and Trotsky.

The Argentine, however, had a vast

amount of war-boomed surplus wheat, corn, meat and hides; the Armistice had left them facing a national crisis. The first bolshevik agent to be sent from Moscow to tour America as a "commercial agent" was a communist-trained Japanese named Sen Katsama. He

shrewdly saw Argentina's predicament.

Moscow had a storehouse of gold from the plundered Russian industries, estates, homes and churches, and needed large amounts of food imports until its communist agricultural program could regiment Rus- (Continued on page 50)

WAS INVITING STALIN TO OPEN AN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON.

Then, on November 18, 1933, President Roosevelt announced, en route through Savannah, Georgia, to Warm Springs, that he had signed "agreements" with Moscow. The U.S.S.R., he pledged, had become an ally for peace.



But—Stalin's first ambassador to Washington, A. A. Troynovskiy, brought communist agents rather than peace to America. He employed a large staff of experts on subversive tactics, all protected by diplomatic immunity.



Formerly a social worker in New York before he was "discovered" by Eleanor Roosevelt, Harry Hopkins became the White House Svengali for all Roosevelt's deals with Stalin — deals which were to give over eleven billion dollars worth of U.S. ships and economic treasure to the Kremlin. Without such material as well as diplomatic support, the Soviet regime would have fallen as long ago as 1935.

quently to Brazil and Chile, but the Argentines beat him to those goals by hastily negotiating a treaty under which each of the three nations pledged itself not to recognize the Soviet regime, or allow a Soviet ambassador to enter the country, unless all three neighboring nations did so jointly.

The record of Commissar Kraevsky's attempts to get a diplomatically protected base for the Kremlin's program in Latin America was available in minute chronological detail to President Roosevelt in 1933. The Argentines not only continued to quarantine the communists, diplomatically, but devoted so much time and documentation to a campaign against recognizing the

hospitality—and opened a lavish Soviet embassy. Boris Kraevsky, well praised by the Kremlin, returned to Buenos Aires and his *Ilyuzh Amtorg* headquarters.

The Soviet coup in Mexico, Commissar Zinovieff wrote Kraevsky, made Mexico "the brightest vista for the future, the greatest possibilities for international expansion, and source of possible difficulties for the United States. Mexico is the natural connecting link between the communist movement in North and South America. Latin America must now become the China of the Far West, and Mexico the Canton of Latin America."

Kraevsky, making no headway with the Argentines for a South American embassy, began capitalizing on the increasing trade jealousies of the Argentines with their neighbors, the Uruguayans, across the Rio de la Plata. Much to the dismay of the Argentines, the President of Uruguay on August 23, 1926 announced that Montevideo was extending full diplomatic recognition to Moscow and that a Soviet ambassador was on his way to Uruguay.

To Uruguay—quickly to become the Kremlin's favorite South American nation, and as blatantly praised by communists and fellow travelers as Argentina was smeared—Moscow sent Soviet Ambassador Alexander Minkin and a group of forty-seven "diplomatic attaches." Their baggage and freight passed into Uruguay uninspected, but the Argentine police had channels for discovering that it contained a comprehensive file of communist literature, booklets, school primers, revolutionary engravings, a high speed printing press, a portable engraving plant, and twenty radio outfits—also portable—powered by gasoline-motored generators.

With Montevideo as its southern and Mexico City as its northern base, the Kremlin now increased its revolutionary campaign throughout all the Latin American republics, ready to pick off whichever nation or nations it found weakest—in spite of the Soviet's pledge to both the Mexicans and the Uruguayans not to engage in any activities affecting the internal affairs or inter-American relations of their hosts. Montevideo became the Moscow of South America, visited by a stream of Soviet revolutionists; and from that picturesque city went out a network of secret workers, financed by Soviet gold, and propaganda in many forms, to Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela.

Shrewdly foreseeing that foreigners would not be allowed permanently to operate subversive and propaganda programs in Latin America, the Soviet Ambassador in Montevideo combined with the Soviet Ambassador in Mexico City in organizing "student tours" to Russia; they selected and subsidized native Latin Americans—from all the major Latin American universities and labor organizations—for education in Moscow. Between 1926 and 1930 many thousands of young natives were transported to the U.S.S.R., trained as communist organizers and agents—and sent back to their native communities to become secret "Citizen Workers of the Communist International." These native communists could not be deported, though at

Soviet regime anywhere in the Americas that they won the lasting hatred of all communists and pro-communists throughout the Moscow-dominated world. Kraevsky's purchasing and political strategies, throughout Latin America, brought him no diplomatic success until 1924 when, in Mexico City, he negotiated an agreement with General Alvaro Obregon, the Mexican President, which was to sell Mexicans into a communist and turbulent era very costly to Mexico and the hemisphere.

Mexico in 1924, like Argentina in 1918, was in an economic depression, caused mainly by dishonest Mexicans in high government positions. General Obregon needed money to keep his personal military clique loyal to him and in national power. Calvin Coolidge found good reasons not to subsidize him out of the U.S. Treasury. Following the transfer of a large amount of gold and gold certificates to Obregon by Kraevsky, and an official loan of \$25,000,000 worth of gold to the Mexican government, Obregon announced that he was exchanging ambassadors with Moscow and welcoming the U.S.S.R. "into the Brotherhood of Friendly International Nations."

With a great fanfare of hands-across-the-sea goodwill to a "Brother Republic," Soviet Ambassador Petrovsky arrived in Mexico City with 30 "diplomatic" attaches—and with the gold that was the price of

certain times they hastily went into exile in other Latin American republics and, especially, in the United States.

The Mexican-Soviet "Brotherhood of Friendly International Nations" lasted only six years. President Calles, after the death of Obregon, ordered the Soviet Ambassador, on January 21, 1930, to get out of Mexico—within 48 hours. Mexican police rounded up trainloads of foreign communists and deported them. Soviet files were seized—and we had a complete record of the Third International's blueprints for the conquest not only of Mexico but the entire hemisphere. Mexican railroad riots, university revolts, and strikes in the mines, utilities and industries were proved to have been financed out of the Soviet embassy.

With only one diplomatic base in America, the Kremlin, in March, 1930, began stepping up its campaigns in South America. Riots and armed revolts broke out simultaneously in Peru and Chile. There was a wave of rioting in the universities of Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela. The Western Hemisphere's oldest university, San Marcos of Peru, older than Harvard, was closed by the government; it had become a major base of socialist and revolutionary plots and propaganda, financed by the Soviet embassy in Montevideo. By January, 1931, the Argentine police were defending Buenos Aires against hordes of suddenly armed workers and small farmers and the capital was only saved by a hastily formed "Legion for Emergency" of Buenos Aires citizens. They raided Kraevsky's "commercial" headquarters and seized his records. Kraevsky fled across the river to Montevideo. Argentina's President Uriburu cancelled *Iuzhny Amortorg's* Argentine charter; distributed copies of Kraevsky's files to all the other American republics.

Revolution almost captured Chile and Peru; martial law had to be established in many Latin American cities. Violent and costly riots damaged native as well as U.S. owned mines, utilities and industries. Hun-

drreds of Soviet documents were intercepted or seized by anti-communist intelligence agents. One, dated Moscow, February 5, 1932, signed by R. Tomasoff, Moscow Secretary of the Communist International, is here sufficient:

"The examination of reports from our commissars in Latin America during the last three months of 1931 leads us to decide to begin a period of concentrated revolutionary action. The lower classes of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Uruguay are ready to fight and bring down the established governments."

In Montevideo President Terra went before the Uruguayan congress, obtained special powers, seized guns and ammunition imported and stored by the Soviet embassy preparatory to smuggling into Argentina. He imprisoned many communist agents. Claiming that Uruguay by its continued hospitality to the Soviet ambassador and *Iuzhny Amortorg* had created international liabilities, Argentina recalled its ambassador from Montevideo and closed its ports to Uruguayans and their commerce. The Brazilian government, tracing a plot for the overthrow of the federal government to Brazilian revolutionists exiled in Uruguay and organized by the Soviet embassy and Kraevsky's agents, sent an ultimatum to Montevideo and set aside an off-shore island as a prison barracks for its native communists.

By the end of 1932 Mexico, though without a Soviet embassy, had put many of the Third International's programs into its national laws—including the Vera Cruz expropriation decree which seized U.S. and British owned property in Mexico. The National Revolutionary Party was declared a legal-Mexican political party; and its native communist leaders promised Moscow a sweeping control over Mexico in the subsequent elections. The Kremlin's success, after only six years as a diplomatic guest of the Republic of Mexico, in infiltrating communists into labor and government offices and in building up a powerful

clique in the Mexican legislature, gave Moscow a new idea—the use of ballots rather than bullets. The Kremlin suddenly changed its American program and ordered its agents to hold revolts in abeyance throughout the hemisphere until it could be determined whether Mexico and the other American republics might not be seized by ballots. May Day, 1933, for the first time in five costly years was riot free throughout the American hemisphere. Stalin's agents in America, beginning May 19th of that year were directed to work behind, and from within, specific native political parties, all of them financed from Montevideo, for the nomination and election of pro-communists for all future electoral offices and important government positions.

In Mexico, for example, the Kremlin's choice of a candidate for the Mexican presidency was Lazaro Cardenas, "The Indian," and three now powerful native communists pledged the Kremlin to organize his election—through the now legal National Revolutionary Party.

It was at this critical moment of American history that a South American ambassador to Washington was tipped off to the fact that President Roosevelt, in office barely seven months, had sent a personal letter to the Kremlin inviting Stalin to send an emissary to Washington for confidential talks "to end abnormal relations between 125,000,000 people of the United States and the 160,000,000 people of Russia." The South American ambassador gave his information to other Latin American embassies in Washington and soon many of the governments south of the Rio Grande were dispatching reports to Washington, documenting the Soviet danger to America, its record of consistent double-dealing and intrigue.

"A very great misfortune for both the governments and the people of Pan-America," one wise Latin American statesman wrote, to a personal as well as official friend in the old State Department, "will be the certain and irrevocable result of a diplomatic recognition by the great United States of North America, the rightful moral as well as economic leader of Pan-America, of the Soviet regime, its criminal masters and agents."

More than one hundred Latin American patriots rushed long letters and evidence to the State Department and the White House, urging the people of the United States to stand firm with them in an adamant bloc against the Kremlin, its ambassadors and agents. But these documents of October, 1933, were hastily stamped "Top Secret" and kept from the citizens of the United States, and from the U.S. Congress.

Space, in this review of a tragic error in American leadership, is too limited for quoting details of the Washington record of November, 1933, but researchers will find that the pro-communist officials of Washington used the identical propaganda for softening up U.S. citizens to the reception of the Kremlin's agents that had been used to fool the people of Mexico in 1924, and the people of Uruguay in 1926: great "economic benefits" would result from welcoming a Soviet ambassador to the United States. Stalin was said to have promised a billion dollars in new Soviet-

United States trade.

Many well-informed citizens thought otherwise and said so, but their warnings were smothered by a wave of bureaucratic counter-publicity. The American Legion's resolution opposing the recognition of the Kremlin was challenged by the President as a philosophy of "Tories" and "Doubting Thomases." The American Federation of Labor's warning that we shouldn't, and couldn't, do legitimate business with a regime under which men, women and children were perpetual state-slaves, was buried under the publicity campaigns of radical labor leaders, pro-communist agitators, of already communist-infiltrated labor unions.

One of the greatest concentrations of factual information, wise analyses, police records and military intelligence ever to pile up spontaneously on one subject in Washington, all documenting the liabilities of dealing with the Kremlin, had no effect on Franklin Roosevelt. He had appointed Henry Morgenthau and Dean Acheson, both proteges of Felix Frankfurter, to "study" trade opportunities between the U.S.S.R. and the United States, and he praised their report of the benefits to come to all U.S. citizens from Soviet "friendship." The President though acting as his own Secretary of State — he had a "deep-rooted prejudice against the members of the American Foreign Service and against the permanent officials of the Department of State" — had Cordell Hull and William Bullitt busily at work with the communist agents in a building in Washington to which the American press could gain no access.

On November 16th, ten minutes before midnight, while most good Americans slept, the President of the United States raised the 15-year quarantine against the disease of communism, which four other Presidents had preserved, and signed the treaties of his own dictation with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; agreed to accept Stalin's ambassador, A. A. Troyanovsky, his attachés and consuls with full diplomatic immunities; and appointed William Bullitt the U.S. Ambassador to Moscow. It was, indeed, a *fait accompli* over which the Kremlin's Litvinov could smile satanically, as he drank his vodka toast in the White House.

"A courageous leader!" Stalin was to acclaim Franklin Roosevelt in the celebrating Kremlin, while the American President's health was copiously drunk in Moscow.

But there was no jubilation among the statesmen and informed citizens of Latin America. Many of them had seen evidence in Europe that Stalin and his Soviet regime were already in trouble, threatened increasingly by two other rising tides of European power, nazism and fascism. Recognition by the United States, in November 1933, was just what Stalin urgently needed to preserve his hold over the Russian people and expand his international prestige and power.

The Soviet government, the White House publicity emphasized, had promised to refrain from engaging in any political, propaganda, or subversive activities. "The conversations which were successfully concluded," President Roosevelt said, "between Russia and the United States were moti-

vated by the desire of both countries for peace and for the strengthening of the peaceful purpose of the civilized world."

The Kremlin, Secretary Hull promised the governments of the other American republics, at the 1933 Pan-American Conference, agreed to refrain from any act "overt, liable in any way whatsoever to injure the tranquillity, prosperity, order, or security of the whole or any part of the United States... or any agitation or propaganda having as an aim the violation of the territorial integrity of the United States... or to bring about a change in the political or social order of the United States."

This pledge, the U.S. Secretary of State promised the Latin American statesmen, also covered the peace and tranquillity of all the other American republics.

Did President Roosevelt — in spite of the contrary evidence — really believe that Stalin, Litvinov, the Kremlin, and a Soviet ambassador would abide by such an agreement? The people of the United States can join the statesmen of Latin America, now, in skeptical wonder. A promise of the Kremlin *had never been kept* on any occasion beneficial to others, prior to 1933.

History, in time, may disclose what secret ingredients were hidden in the Litvinov-Roosevelt deal; they have not yet been divulged in any New Deal memoirs. The Soviet pledges were not one year old when Stalin's agents, working out of the Soviet embassy in Washington, engineered the "election" and inauguration of Cardenas as President of Mexico, and proceeded to use "the Mexican Indian," as they had planned in early 1933, as a legal front for communizing the Republic of Mexico. There is much evidence to sustain the belief that the Soviet's coup was materially aided by pro-communists in President Roosevelt's Washington entourage.

The Soviet pledge of 1933 was less than two years old when the key communists of the Western Hemisphere were summoned to Moscow, and given the Comintern's new plan for America — *"a temporary alliance with moderates, democrats and liberals, in order to bore from within and be strong enough to control, as we did in Mexico, all future elections."* A copy of a secret report of this Moscow conference — the Seventh Communist International Congress — was obtained by a Latin American government and rushed to Washington in the hope we would cancel our hospitality to the Kremlin's agents. It was signed by Secretary General Dimitroff.

The supposedly secret meeting of the communist congress had agreed on six techniques for its Western Hemisphere agents: (1) a campaign for "greater democratic rights" from each American government; (2) the creation of a Pan-American bloc of nations "opposed to nazism and fascism and their ideologies"; (3) the labeling of "all prominent industrialists and property owners as 'fascists' or 'fascist sympathizers'"; (4) the "uniting of all voters into worker, farmer and professional unions... with political and economic objectives, which are to be obtained when the proper time arrives by means of general strikes"; (5) the organization of "political parties from these elements so as to obtain in coming elections control over government departments and governments; the initiation

of a 'People's Front Government' as a step in transition to the Soviet form of government"; (6) by a "coalition of such new 'People's Front Governments' against the United States (and all other non-communist countries) to bring the entire Western Hemisphere under Soviet control."

The record shows that Cordell Hull, upon the receipt of this authentic document disclosing the Soviet's continuing duplicity, sent a note of protest to Moscow, but President Roosevelt could not be persuaded to withdraw his diplomatic recognition. He began, instead the "reorganization" of the State Department in Washington and the dispatching to far, isolated posts of its anti-communist career officers.

In December, 1935, however, the government of Uruguay, after conferences with its South American neighbors — and after waiting in vain for the United States to join its decision — summarily canceled diplomatic recognition and ordered the Soviet ambassador to leave Montevideo within 24 hours. Uruguay charged the Soviet Ambassador Minkin and Boris Kraevsky with financing and manipulating, in spite of its promises, anti-government communist political campaigns in Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia, as well as in Uruguay and Paraguay. The Uruguayan police seized the *luyuzh Amtorg* Montevideo files and obtained Moscow's complete record of South American propaganda and activities, as well as duplicate records of Central and North American plans — sent to Kraevsky from the Soviet embassy in Washington.

Again evidence was given President Roosevelt of the Soviet program — dictated from Moscow by the same Stalin that Roosevelt, in 1933, thought he could do business with. This disclosed among other things that Stalin's agent for the sovietization of Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean was Constantine Oumansky, who had accompanied Litvinov to Washington and partaken of White House festivities in 1933.

The Soviet Ambassador to Uruguay, Minkin, went back to Moscow. Boris Kraevsky stopped off in the United States, under a diplomatic passport arranged for him by the Soviet ambassador in Washington. He was to mastermind the expansion of the Kremlin's Amtorg Trading Company, headquarters in New York City — the agency which was to be used by Moscow for spying out our most valuable defense secrets, including the atomic bomb.

There was no longer a Soviet ambassador anywhere in Latin America. But Stalin could still gloat; he had the diplomatic base he most wanted in the American hemisphere — Washington. And out of that Soviet embassy and its consulates a horde of secret agents, protected by diplomatic passports, could roam and plot throughout the Americas, assisted, as the record shows, by powerful pro-communists in the Washington federal government. To the list of Stalin's very good friends in Washington could now be added a former impoverished New York social worker, Harry Hopkins.

Thus, quite unrealized by the good people of the United States, our great nation, once respected by all our neighbors of the Western hemisphere, lost its philosophical and moral leadership of Pan-America. We

no longer stood, in Latin-American eyes, astride 48 States as the great, respected "Colossus of the North." We became, instead, "*El Loco Rico del Norte* — The Rich Fool of the North."

The Roosevelt-Stalin Deal, of November, 1933, has been so costly to us, as a nation and as a hemisphere, that the full appraisal of our losses and liabilities will not be known for several generations. The Kremlin's gains within the United States and communism's cost to us is only now, in

1951 — after eighteen years of suffering a Soviet embassy in our Capital, and its agents to roam the States — coming to public consciousness.

It has truly been a costly era of mysterious friendship for an appeasement of the devil, of un-American compromises with deceit and pagan ideologies. Some of its protagonists are now dead, their graves monuments to our present predicament, but others, again mysteriously, have been allowed to step into their strategic places.

A Colossus of the North no longer sits in the well earned place of honor at Pan American conferences. We have exchanged our once unchallenged prestige for a mess of suspicions. With one side of their mouths our politicians and State Department manipulators had preached a beautiful, new Good Neighbor western hemisphere policy — but out of the other side they welcomed Stalin's Asiatic and European agents into the neighborhood. Our Latin American policy since 1933 has been in fact no honestly founded program of sincere hemisphere statesmanship, but merely another case of Washington double talk. The meeting of inter-American foreign ministers, in Washington during March and April, 1951, found "U.S. and Latin America Far Apart on Big Issues," as our newspaper headlines too briefly recorded. The statesmen of our hemisphere neighbor republics listened politely to President Truman, now mired in a fiasco of Soviet international intrigue, read a speech bidding our neighbors gird against a red blow by Soviet Russia at the Western Hemisphere, listened to us telling them — at this late date — that "the aggressive expansion of Soviet power threatens the whole world."

They listened, too, to our Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, warn them, now in 1951, that "this freedom of ours is faced with a mortal threat. The small group of men who rule the Soviet Union and pull the strings of the International Communist movement have a doctrine which is opposed to freedom... There is no free nation anywhere, large or small, whose freedom is secure."

The statesmen of our neighbor republics have very long memories, and massive dossiers. Acheson: their files on him go far back, complete with enlightening details, to the year 1933, the fateful year when they tried to warn us of the dangers ahead! Is it strange that the Latin-American statesmen, in Washington during April 1951, looked realistically at the busy Soviet embassy's blood-red flag, flying over 16th Street just a few paces from the White House and the State Department, and felt exasperated to be told, like children with short memories, that the Soviet's plan was a "new imperialism" or that "its instruments are a formidable machine of war and the international communist movement"; to be told these long evident facts by the man who had worked night and day, in 1933, to give the Soviets their major base in America — who had celebrated the 15th anniversary of the Third International and the fourth anniversary of Stalin's supreme dictatorship of the Kremlin, in a White House party honoring Stalin's emissary, Litvinov, on November 7th, 1933?

The protocol of diplomacy requires soft words, innuendo rather than exhortation. Consistent protagonists of a Pan-American Union adamantly blocking Soviet expansion, and cooperatively quarantining its ambassadors, consuls and other agents from the society of honest, God-worshipping mankind, the statesmen-of-the-rest-of-the-hemisphere replied to our Secretary of State with stoical restraint.

"At a time when the threat of a third world conflict is knocking at our doors," Brazil's Foreign Minister Jao Neves de Fontoura suggested, the first thing we must do is "to correct the mistakes of the past decade... We are undoubtedly faced with a denial of the idea of nation, just as categorical as the denial of God. There exists an ostensive philosophy which, if it came to pass, would consecrate as a hero Ephialtes, the Spartan traitor convicted of crime against his mother country, having delivered to the Persians the very lives of those who stood in defense of the Pass of Thermopylae."

It was not the Washington Monument, or the remodeled White House, or the Capitol, or the modernistic Department of State edifice which the Latin-American statesmen concentrated on photographing during their sightseeing tours of our nation's capital. It was the big Soviet embassy, behind its iron fence, with its big red bolshevik flag staining the Washington skyline.

Inside that massive, ugly building, of vaults, dungeons and short-wave radio code instruments, there is the complete record of Soviet duplicity in and cost to America. If a building could scream we would, before it's too late, know the whole story!

THE END

May 7, 1971

REC-42

Mr. William LaVarre
Box 1517
Tryon, North Carolina 28782

Dear Mr. LaVarre:

Your letter of May 1st and its enclosures have been received. Mr. Hoover asked me to convey his thanks for your thoughtfulness and interest in furnishing this data.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary



NOTE: Mr. LaVarre is on the Special Correspondents List. We have had considerable correspondence with him acknowledging material he has sent which he felt would be of interest to the Director. His current enclosures are three copies of an article he prepared which appeared in the August, 1951, edition of "The American Legion" magazine. The FBI or Director was not noted mentioned in this article. It is felt this type reply is appropriate in this instance in view of the nature of his correspondence

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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
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54 MAY 17 1971 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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TRYON, NORTH CAROLINA
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1 March 1971

Mr. Tolson	✓
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Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Brennan	CD
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	✓

Dear Mr Hoover:

"It Can't Happen Here!"

Many of us SEE it happening here, and
feel futile.

Can I do anything to help...you?

William LaVarre
William LaVarre

Mr J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington D.C.

2 t
ENCLOSURE

REC-49
EX-113

62-61481-27

5-26
MAR 8 1971

CORRESPONDENCE

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Effort Will Be Made To Replace J. Edg

By CLARK MOLLENHOFF

WASHINGTON, D. C. — There is grave concern at the White House over some of the more recent controversies involving FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover, and an effort will be made to replace him prior to next year's election campaign.

From the time President Richard Nixon took office, a large number of White House liberals have complained privately about the need for replacing the aging director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Initially, that agitation was useless because President Nixon, a long-time Hoover admirer, didn't want to alienate the overwhelming number of voters who would have found such a move symbolic of a yielding to liberal pressures.

But, in recent weeks, several new controversies have changed the minds of some of Hoover's most ardent defenders in the White House. Some moderates and conservatives are now expressing the view that the 76-year-old Hoover must be replaced before the 1972 campaign gets underway.

It is argued that Hoover's record could be damaged seriously by any further incidents indicating Hoover has become more arbitrary in his decisions, or less capable of controlling the actions of his top aides.

The comments by Hoover on the Berrigan case represented a problem for President Nixon

and also for Attorney General John N. Mitchell. By his handling of this matter, Mitchell left the definite impression that he hopes there will be no repetition.

Hoover created a furor last November when he disclosed what he said was a plot to kidnap Nixon's chief foreign policy advisor, Henry Kissinger.

The charges, made in testimony by Hoover before a Senate appropriations subcommittee, came while a grand jury was still investigating the alleged incident.

Philip and Daniel Berrigan, two Roman Catholic priests, and four others weren't arraigned on the formal kidnap charges until nearly four months after Hoover's testimony.

The White House has concluded that, for the benefit of Nixon's political image in 1972 and for the long-time value of the Hoover image, a way must be found to force the issue on the resignation. The President has said this must be arranged so as to accord Hoover full honors for his contribution and to give the least satisfaction to Hoover's critics.

Perhaps the strongest thing going for Hoover at the present time is the identity of his major critics—Senators Edward M. Kennedy and George McGovern. The White House knows both would probably be more critical of any new FBI director and are now somewhat restrained because Hoover is such a legend in law enforcement.

Also, Nixon doesn't want to be in a position of appearing to bow to criticism from two Democrats who are likely to be vying for the chance to oppose him for the presidency in 1972.

However, the President is concerned not only about the comments by Hoover on outside investigations but also with the handling of

some internal personnel problems in the FBI itself.

The forced resignation "with prejudice" Special Agent John M. Shaw Sr., has been viewed by Kennedy and McGovern as additional evidence of Hoover's increasingly "bitrary actions" within the FBI.

Shaw, 37, of Hillsdale, N.J., a former Marine captain, had an unblemished record of seven years with the FBI when he was forced to resign last September. The cause of the forced resignation apparently was a letter written by Shaw to his college instructor, Professor Abraham S. Blumberg of the John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York.

In the letter, which was seeking advice from Blumberg on a possible thesis for Shaw, work toward a master's degree, the FBI agent was critical on some points of Hoover and the FBI.

However, in the letter, Shaw also defended his agency and Hoover against classroom criticism by Blumberg.

Hoover accused Shaw of "atrocious judgment" in criticizing the FBI and not reporting Blumberg's criticism. Initially, Shaw was suspended without pay for 30 days, put on probation and transferred to Butte, Mont., which was considered a purgatory for agents who have incurred Hoover's displeasure.

Rather than be transferred, Shaw resigned and Hoover has continued to carry "with prejudice" ranking on the resignation. This has effectively nullified Shaw's chance for other employment in the law enforcement field.

Kennedy and McGovern have indicated they may hold a public hearing on the Shaw resignation before the Senate judiciary subcommittee on administration practices, headed by Kennedy.

X Radical "Liberal" theme

62-61481-27

Observer
71

Watch On Washington

Sounds like a White House private
interview NOT FOR ATTRIBUTION.
Who, of White House?

Made To Replace J. Edgar Hoover

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Kennedy and McGovern have indicated they may hold a public hearing on the Shaw resignation before the Senate judiciary subcommittee on administration practices, headed by Kennedy.

Such a hearing, at which Shaw would testify, would open Hoover to another round of Senate criticism, Nixon fears. The FBI's argument that a strict type of discipline is needed isn't likely to generate as much news coverage as are Shaw's statements.

This is especially true since Shaw never actually mailed the letter to Blumberg. Shaw had turned a draft of his letter over to the typing pool at the New York FBI office for final typing.

After Shaw's superiors heard of the letter, the FBI office was turned upside down in a search for the carbons of the letter. Actually, Shaw's case hinges on material found in only eight of the 15 pages in the letter. The agents couldn't find the other seven carbons in the wastebasket search.

Adding both to the outside criticism concerning "arbitrary action" by Hoover and to an internal uneasiness at the agency is the removal of an assistant director of the FBI from the list of those officials permitted to make outside speeches.

Although the action is deemed temporary, there is concern about the efforts to curb comments by a man who has given much devotion and judgment to law enforcement over a long period of time.

These problems within the FBI have convinced Nixon and Attorney General Mitchell that, over a period of the next year, Hoover must be persuaded to leave.

The independence Hoover has exhibited over the years has been his strength and the strength of the FBI. But, there are circumstances under which the independence also has been a weakness.

Richard Nixon doesn't want to take the chance that evidence of this weakness will show up in his 1972 campaign.

X Radical "Liberal" theme

⊗ RADICAL
"LIBERAL"
THEME

ENCLOSURE

27

March 5, 1971

REC-4962-61481-27

EX-111

Mr. William LaVarre
Box 1517
Tryon, North Carolina 28782

Dear Mr. LaVarre:

Thank you for your letter of March 1st, with enclosure. Your support of my work is most encouraging and means a great deal to me, as does your interest in defending the FBI against the unwarranted attacks recently leveled against it. I feel our record of accomplishments and the manner in which we have performed our duties over the years will withstand these attacks.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

✓

NOTE: Mr. LaVarre is on the Special Correspondents List.

JBT:jfh (3)

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
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57 JUN 1 1971

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WILLIAM LAVARRE

22 May 71

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Brennan CD	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
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Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Dear Miss Gandy:

The local printer failed to copy page 50 of the American Legion article I sent you for Mr Hoover's interest, so - belatedly - I am enclosing 2 copies of the missing text. Please insert it after the 3rd page of the 1951 article. I see our 1933 history repeating itself, as I'm sure Mr Hoover and you good people do. Entry into the U.N. in this instance gives the Peking Communist diplomatic entry into New York - and freedom from searches etc. Tell Mr Hoover I think we can have some effective work done in the Legion, if it seems useful - at some proper moment.

Sincerely,

William Lavarre

Box 1517 Tryon N C 28782

Miss Helen W Grady,
Washington D.C.

EX-109
REC-46

62-61481-28

JUN 1 1971

My notes say that Lenin wrote (1920) that "The way to Washington is through Peiping".

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56 JUN - 7 1971
8/49

To ask necessary
received from Mr. Lavarre
and acknowledged 5/24/71
8/9/71 5/25/71
This page 3A

Moscow's Red Letter Day In American History

(Continued from page 11)

sian farms into a slave-trade monopoly of the Soviet state. Sen Katsama saw, and reported to Moscow, that Argentina with its urgent need for trade and with its largely European immigrant racial stock was the most likely nation in which to establish a Western Hemisphere communist base. Woodrow Wilson, in Washington, was a man with whom the Kremlin could make no deal.

Explaining its predicament to the United States and other Pan-American governments, Argentina welcomed the opportunity to load its food surpluses for spot gold into Soviet-bound ships. They also permitted Moscow to send a "purchasing agency" to Buenos Aires.

The communist who followed Sen Katsama from Moscow to America, with Soviet gold, was named Boris Kraevsky. He arrived in Buenos Aires with a large entourage of "purchasing" assistants for his *Iyuzh Amtorg* office. He placed big, profitable orders for Argentine resources, paid for them in gold, and worked constantly to persuade the Argentine government to recognize the Soviets, officially, and open Argentine's quarantine to a Soviet ambassador.

To the few North Americans who studied him in Argentina, Boris Kraevsky was a very smooth operator, immaculate in the garb of Bond Street, rather than that

of Moscow, and speaking a scholar's Spanish and Portuguese. The sole financial agent of the rich-by-plunder Moscow regime, he was able to weigh his suave arguments for diplomatic recognition and immunities with promises to increase, or sly threats to decrease, his purchases. But it was known to the Argentine police that his orders, early in 1919, were to force, in one final and "victorious conference," the Argentine recognition of the U.S.S.R., "in order that we may proceed to operate, send men and paraphernalia back and forth, under diplomatic immunities."

The Argentine police also discovered the fact that Kraevsky's real title in the Kremlin was not merely that of Managing Director of *Iyuzh Amtorg*, Argentina, but "Soviet Commissar for South America." A secret plan for creating revolutions in South America was obtained by a wealthy and influential Argentine in Paris. Dated in Petrograd, March 5, 1919, and signed by Zinovieff, Lenin's international schemer, this document showed that the Kremlin's real purpose, behind Kraevsky's polite negotiations and promises of friendship, was to organize all the scattered revolutionary groups in South America — and each country had its own native revolutionists — into a Moscow-controlled union of communist but native political parties; that these American revolutionists were then to be

joined to the socialists, radicals and anarchists of England, France, Italy, Germany, Spain and other communist-infiltrated areas of the world, to form a world-wide Communist International which would destroy other forms of government and other economic systems.

Moscow's projected steps in changing Argentina and other American republics into communist states were detailed in a document of more than 100 pages, but these are the highlights:

"We confiscate and nationalize all factories, industries, private transportation and communication systems, banks, land estates both private and those belonging to the church . . . all buildings, machinery, property, agriculture, dairy, livestock, and turn them over to the state. . . . We abolish all inheritances. . . . All industries will be under the management of organized workers, and taken from the capitalists. . . . We establish, by revolution, a Dictatorship of Workers into a World Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with a Capital in Moscow."

The Argentine government notified Kraevsky that diplomatic recognition of the Soviet regime would never be granted and that he and his *Iyuzh Amtorg* organization in Buenos Aires would be deported if found engaging in any non-commercial activities. Kraevsky began traveling fre-

62-61481-28
ENCLOSURE

Moscow's Red Letter Day In American History

(Continued from page 11)

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Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. Sullivan ✓
 Mr. Mohr ✓
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 Mr. Brennan C.D. ✓
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 Mr. Conrad ✓
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 Mr. Walters ✓
 Mr. Soyars ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Miss Holmes ✓
 Miss Gandy ✓

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APR 21 1971

OUR
 "Know Your Enemy"

SPECIAL

Wm. Callahan

Miss Handwritten / 326
 reply 4-27-71
 REC: 105

ST-105

Box 1517
 TRYON NC
 28782

REC-52

62

61481-29
 APR 21 1971

Mr J. Edgar Hoover

Federal Bureau of Investigation,

U S Department of Justice,

Washington D.C. 20535

CORRESPONDENCE

4 - LOSSURE

Mansfield Calls

SUNDAY

(WEEKEND "SATURATION")

THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER Sun., April 18, 1971

11A

For Investigation Of FBI



Sen. Mansfield

... Had Defended FBI

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield voiced grave concern Saturday over disclosure that federal investigators recorded a congressman's conversations, and he called for a congressional investigation of the FBI's surveillance activities.

The Montana Democrat, who two days earlier defended the FBI and said there was no need for an investigation of it, said he was unaware at the time of the FBI's role in an

investigation of Rep. John Dowdy, D-Tex.

Documents released by a federal judge in Baltimore Friday show the telephone conversations between Dowdy and an FBI informant, and a talk they had in Dowdy's Capitol Hill office, were recorded and turned over to the FBI.

Dowdy has been indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of perjury and accepting a \$25,000 bribe from Washington area home remodelers. He is now awaiting trial.

The Justice Department has members of Congress and heavy attack from the department when he made such an allegation two weeks ago.

62-6147-29
ENCLOSURE

"JACK HIE
KNIFE"

The Charlotte Observer

New Editors' President

JAMES L. KNIGHT, Publisher

C. A. MCKNIGHT, Editor

BRODIE S. GRIFFITH, Associate Publisher BEVERLY R. CARTER, General Manager

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1971

EDITORIALS

FBI Action Up To Congress

SATURDAY

The disintegration of the image of J. Edgar Hoover is really quite impressive. It compensates one for having been born too late to see the Titanic sink.

There is a lot to laugh at in this situation. Bullet-proof cars stand ready in Washington, New York, Los Angeles and Miami to whisk the FBI director around in safety. But the agency was not able to protect its own records from theft in Media, Pa.

A Washington columnist was able recently to collect and publish the contents of Hoover's trash can — rich dinner menus and empty Gehusil wrappers. Some agents are making public criticisms of the FBI from within, and Congress, for the first time, is battling over Hoover in public.

But there are issues involved here that are much more important than either this agency or this man.

Police power is about as tough a political issue as you can raise. Government has the right to use force to protect society from the unreasonable exercises of personal liberty. Unfortunately, history suggests that an attack on the government's police powers usually leads to more repressive laws. It is entirely too easy to abuse Hoover or the Attorney General for the government's pervasive information gathering activities, for instance. But every citizen is involved in this business, too.

AMONG THE DOCUMENTS stolen from the FBI office in Media we find mention of a lay brother in a Catholic monastery who informed the FBI that a priest of the monastery, who is a sympathizer of the Berrigan brothers, had been



By
D. J. R.
Bruckner

Los
Angeles

Times

CHARLOTTE
HEIR

UNFORTUNATELY, all these types of informants can be developed. There is a suspicious nosiness in the American character that can be too easily exploited.

Everybody assumes a moral claim over everybody else's reputation without sufficiently reflecting that individual liberties ultimately rest, as the legal scholar and educator Edward Levi puts it, on "the civilities of a reasonably united community."

Reasonably united? Rep. Hale Boggs, (D-La.) accuses the FBI of tapping his telephone.

Well, congressmen sometimes commit crimes and must be prosecuted, which means they come under the eye of the Justice Department. But the importance of Boggs' outburst is that it epitomizes the very real fear, the sense of intimidation you find now among governmental officials not only in Washington, but out in the states, counties and cities.

LAST WEEK THE Supreme Court approved the use of evidence gathered by government agents carrying secret recording devices. In his dissent Justice John M. Harlan said the suspicion arising from such a practice could "smother that spontaneity... that liberates daily life."

He is right. Just be careful about what you say to your bartender, barber, janitor, hack, newsboy or fellow student or brother monk. Wired or unwired, you may be whispering into a rat's ear.

You would not look for spontaneity in the FBI. As its agents dissent in public, we are seeing it as an organization endangered by discontent,

competition, envy, gossip, suspicion, even personal malevolence. Look at it, and you are looking into a mirror; the agency is quite a lot like the rest of us.

There is a temptation among many to try to write strict laws controlling this agency and the rest of the government's policing and information-gathering apparatus. There is room for some specific, legislated restraint. But, if the effort to discipline police powers becomes a public political campaign, it is almost certain to fail.

The best method of dealing with this problem, it would seem, is for Congress and the courts, but especially Congress, to assert and maintain much closer regular control not only over the FBI, but over the entire enforcement function of the executive branch.

When you come down to it, police work is a matter of balance, and it is the constitutional obligation of Congress and the courts to maintain the balance.

'Tis An Ill Wind That Blows No Good.'



pervasive information gathering activities, for instance. But every citizen is involved in this business, too.

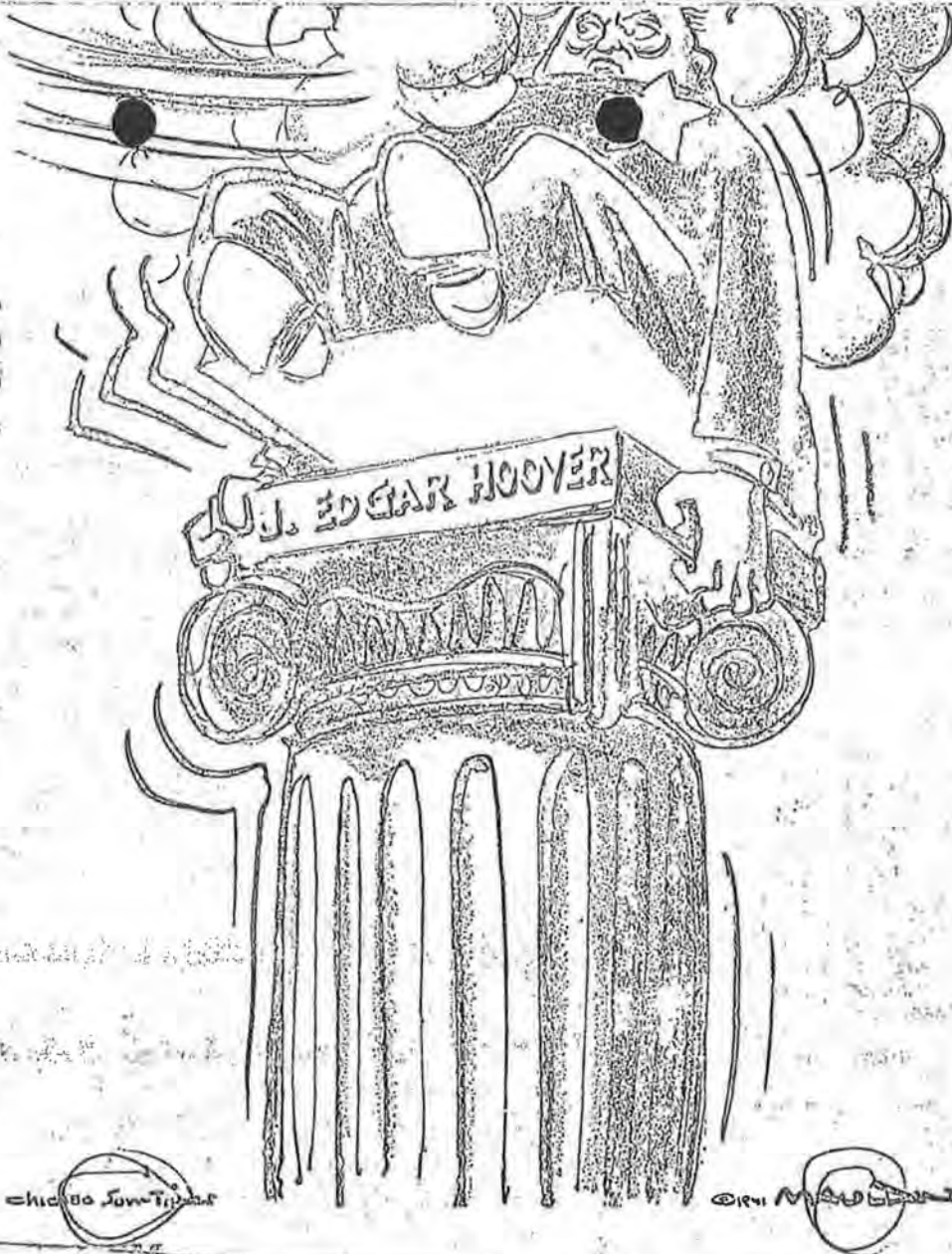
AMONG THE DOCUMENTS stolen from the FBI office in Media we find mention of a lay brother in a Catholic monastery who informed the FBI that a priest of the monastery, who is a sympathizer of the Berrigan brothers, had borrowed a monastery car "for the entire weekend" before the March 1 bombing of the Capitol.

If that happens in a monastery, are you entirely comfortable about what your neighbors are saying about you, or you about them?

The Media documents also make it pretty clear that the Justice Department and the FBI are stepping up their snooping into colleges, the black communities, the new left.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Robert Mardian told a Senate subcommittee recently that there are no specific, published, or regular guidelines for agents involved in this snooping. A Justice Department aide, defending Hoover, said it was Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell, not Hoover, who ordered the enlistment of informants younger than 25, as young as 18, in fact.

One of the Media documents reveals that the FBI is seeking informants on blacks and left-wingers. It specifically suggests development as informers of bartenders, barbers, janitors, taxi drivers, salesmen, newsboys and bill collectors.



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FBI Chief Vulnerable To Attack

By MAX FRANKEL

(C) 1971 New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — When a Republican President is less than zealous in the defense of J. Edgar Hoover against his leading democratic challenger, it can be fairly deduced that the nation's legendary top cop is in trouble. For the moment, it is easier to understand the causes of the trouble than to know how deep it runs or where it will lead.

Responding to Sen. Edmund S. Muskie's charges of unwarranted snooping in peaceful assemblies on last year's Earth Day, the White House says it is against such surveillance and doubts that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has done anything contrary to policy. But it is shielding the President from immediate involvement in the controversy. It is avoiding comment on the demands for a citizens commission to control domestic spying. And it is obviously resisting the old political reflex of rushing to Hoover's side against anyone who dares to question the probity of the G-men.

For the politicians on all sides, the immediate danger is the obvious public revulsion to-

ward massive prying by unchecked government agents. The Democrats of the last administration have been ducking responsibility for the mammoth intelligence operations of the Army.

Catching crooks and chasing subversives is not yet an unpopular activity of government. But as the equally careful Nixon and Muskie have shown, the old virtues must now be balanced against new and uncharted trends of public opinion.

Hoover has become vulnerable to attack because he allowed his files to be compromised; because he dealt harshly, even vindictively, with his critics, in and out of the FBI; because he chose publicly to assess the character and performance of several attorneys general, his nominal superiors; because he carried his current campaign against dissidents to the point of personally arranging the Berrigans even before they were charged with conspiracy to kidnap a presidential aide and damage federal buildings.

But Hoover has maneuvered and stumble in public before without meeting so much resistance.

Clearly, there are also deeper reasons for Hoover's recent loss of standing here:



J. Edgar Hoover

... On The Spot

convincingly controlled even inside the government and he now reports to a Justice Department whose interest in wiretapping and general surveillance is questioned even by some conservative members of Congress. Attorneys General Robert F. Kennedy, Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach and Ramsey Clark negotiated with the FBI as if it were a sovereign and formidable power. Attorney General John N. Mitchell's staff has said that the bureau runs largely under its own regulations under very broad guidelines.

With the nation's confidence thus diminished, Nixon avoided a full embrace of Hoover as long ago as last December. Asked about the director's charges against the Berrigans, the President said he would not comment on the case, paid tribute to Hoover's great service over the years and said cautiously that he approved "generally" of his actions.

Nothing said since then by the White House has erased the impression that Nixon would welcome an opportunity

SATURDAY

7/

Hoover

18 APRIL SUNDAY

Nixon's Defense Of Hoover Offers Hint On How To Get Him To Quit SUNDAY

AN Analyses

By LOYE MILLER JR.

Observer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — If you want J. Edgar Hoover to retire, get off his back and stop the criticism.

That may be President Nixon's underlying message to critics of the aging, controversial director of the FBI.

In an appearance before the American Society of Newspaper Editors here Friday night, the President pointedly stated that the criticism of Hoover and the FBI would serve "not

to hasten his retirement, but to have him dig in."

On the surface, Nixon's remarks amounted to a defense of Hoover against the mounting clamor over the FBI's wiretapping and other surveillance activities.

The President termed recent condemnations of FBI activity as "unfair" and "malicious" and said the top G-man "is taking a bad rap on a lot of things and he doesn't deserve it."

But upon close reading, the President's comments also seemed to offer something of a blueprint for easing the 76-year-old Hoover out of office.

"It would be most unfortunate to allow a man who has given over 50 years of dedicated service to his service to this country to go out under a cloud, maligned unfairly by many criticisms," Nixon said. Traditionally, Presidents have paid court to the powerful Hoover by gushing that he should stay in office as long as he was willing and able.

President Lyndon Johnson brushed aside all federal retirement regulations to make that possible.

Nixon, however, has stopped short of that tradition, and his handling of one question before the editors seemed particularly significant.

Noting that Vice President Agnew said last week that Hoover should stay in office "as long as he is physically and mentally sound," a reporter asked the President if he agreed.

HOW 11:45pm SATURDAY

Observer Editor Named Chief Of U.S. News Executives



C. A. McKnight
... ASNE President

Special To The Observer

WASHINGTON — C. A. (Pete) McKnight, editor of the Charlotte Observer, was elected president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors Friday. He succeeds Newbold Noyes, editor of the Washington Star.

The society is an organization of several hundred newspaper executives who have supervision over news and editorial departments of daily newspapers. It is considered one of the most potent forces in the journalistic field.

As president, McKnight will spend a considerable portion of his time in the next 12 months representing journalism in national affairs and in

speaking on behalf of the press.

McKnight received the presidential gavel Friday evening at a banquet at the Shoreham Hotel during a program that featured President Nixon.

The society's directors chose J. Edward Murray of the Arizona Republic of Phoenix as vice president, putting him in position to succeed McKnight as president during the society's annual convention in the spring of 1972.

McKnight has been editor of The Observer since 1955. Before that he was the executive director of the Southern Education Reporting Service.

62-61481-29

ST-105

April 27, 1971

REC-52 62 6-1

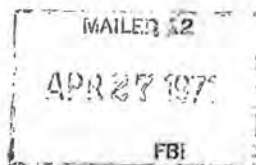
Mr. William LaVarre
Box 1517
Tryon, North Carolina 28782

Dear Mr. LaVarre:

Mr. Hoover received your communication on
April 21st and asked me to thank you for your thoughtfulness
in bringing this information to his attention.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary



NOTE: Bufiles reveal considerable correspondence with Mr. LaVarre acknowledging material he has sent which he felt would be of interest to the Director. Our last outgoing was 4/16/71 and Mr. LaVarre is on the Special Correspondents List. He enclosed five newspaper clippings which concern the recent criticism of the Director. His correspondence indicates he believes the writer and/or newspapers to be enemies of the Director. This material has been brought to the attention of the Bureau in the past and it is felt that this reply is appropriate in view of the nature of his correspondence.

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

REK:lrs (3)

JUN 3 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CHATEAU KUDZU

TRYON, NORTH CAROLINA
28782

POST OFFICE BOX
1517

19 May 71

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Brennan	CD
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Walters	✓
Mr. Soyars	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Mrs Helen W Gandy,
Secretary.
The Director's Office,
F.B.I. Washington.

Dear Mrs Gandy:

The printer failed to include page 50 of
the photoreprints I sent you for Mr Hoover, May 1st. I am
enclosing two of the pages to be inserted, please, between the
3rd and 4th pages of the American Legion Magazine's August,
1951, reprint.

Thank you,

William Lavarre
William Lavarre

EXP. PROC.
MAY 19 1971

40

REC-37

REC-37

62-61481-30

JUL 1
10 JUN 30 1971

8/8

2
Miss Gandy
5/24/71
scw/pmm

pd.

May 24, 1971

REC-37

62-61781-30

Mr. William LaVarre
Box 1517
Tryon, North Carolina 28782

Dear Mr. LaVarre:

Your letters of May 17th and 19th have been received and Mr. Hoover has asked me to thank you for forwarding the article from "The Charlotte Observer" and the copies of the missing page from the material you previously furnished on May 1st. As you requested, the necessary insertions have been made.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary



NOTE: Mr. LaVarre is on the Special Correspondents List and we have had considerable correspondence with him concerning material he sent the Director. He enclosed a book review from "The Charlotte Observer" which is extremely derogatory, and copies of one page left out of his article he forwarded May 1st. We acknowledged receipt of the material forwarded May 1st by letter over Miss Gandy's signature dated 5/7/71.

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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

54 JUL 14 1971 (3)

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TGB/a

DO-6
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

May 19, 1971

The attached article was sent to the
Director from LaVarre, Box 1517,
Tryon, North Carolina 28782, and
the following note was enclosed:

"Sorry, But I'm sure you would
want to see this.

Keep up your vital spirit

We are with you!"

MR. TOLSON ☒
MR. SULLIVAN ☒
MR. MOHR ☒
MR. BISHOP ☒
MR. BRENNAN, C.D. ☒
MR. CALLAHAN ☐
MR. CASPER ☐
MR. CONRAD ☐
MR. DALBEY ☐
MR. FELT ☐
MR. GALE ☐
MR. ROSEN ☐
MR. TAVEL ☐
MR. WALTERS ☐
MR. SOYARS ☐
MR. JONES ☐
TELE. ROOM ☐
MISS HOLMES ☐
MRS. METCAL ☒
MISS GANDY ☒

hcv

10 JUN 29 1971

SORRY. BUT I'M SURE
YOU WOULD WANT TO
SEE THIS.

KEEP UP YOUR
VITAL SPIRIT
WE ARE WITH YOU!

The Charlotte Observer

Sunday

May 16, 1971

Jack the Knife's Book
"Editor" featured this!

Imagination Takes FBI For A Ride

THE MASTERS AFFAIR, by
Burt Hirschfeld. New York:
Arbor House, 278 pages, \$6.50.

By PAT CARTER

Imagine the possibility that
FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover
is a homosexual.

Then let yourself imagine
that Sen. Edward Kennedy
and Mary Jo Kopechne had
been seeing each other inti-
mately long before she lost
her life in Chappaquiddick
Bay.

Put Kennedy and Hoover to-
gether at a social function.
Kennedy had threatened Hoo-
ver's position in some way.
Hoover, feigning a subdued
friendship, takes Kennedy's
arm as they leave the gather-
ing.

It is a signal for a gunman
in a gloomy office building
several stories above and
across the street.

The face in the gun sights is
supposed to be Kennedy's. It
is — but only briefly.

Then a strong emotional and
psychological string is pulled.
Hatred swings the barrel of
the rifle only slightly. But
enough.

A bullet ends the charade.
Hoover lies dead.

And a search begins. It does

not end until it enters once
again the shadowed recesses
of the killer's brain.

Of course, author Burt
Hirschfeld does not use the
names of Kennedy or Hoover.

Perhaps he would even
argue that he never consid-
ered them when he wrote
this novel of political and pru-
dent intrigue.

But an author's skill is wed
to his imagination.

And the reader? Perhaps he
too finds bliss in such a mar-
riage.

"The Masters Affair" is a
tale that bears amazing re-
semblance to stories circulat-
ing about people in high places
and the role of the FBI in
their lives.

Hirschfeld has capitalized on
our natural curiosity about the
authenticity of these stories by
using a lot of old — and some
new — suspense devices that
turn this into a gripping, yet
mystifying, novel.

When the last page is
turned, you are still not quite
sure if . . .

PAT CARTER is Observer
copy desk chief, UNC grad-
uate and a man of imagina-
tion.

16 MAY 71 CHARLOTTE

JACK THE KNIFE'S BOOK "EDITOR"

FEATURED
THIS!

Harriet
Doar



CAN'T WE STOP
THIS?
SPECIAL

A. "JOHN KNIGHT NEWSPAPER"

Can't we stop this?

A "John Knight Newspaper"

ENCLOSURE

62-61981-510

WILLIAM LAVARRE

17 May 71

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Brennan	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Dear Mr Hoover: I airmailed you the concocted "Book Review" from yesterday's Charlotte Observer, because I suspect - and fear - that it has been arranged by John Knight and/or his minions for a satanic syndication, after Sunday's initial publication, to many subsequent publications both newspapers and magazines, and may even be used, for wanted "quotes", by some of our present White House habitues - without the Presidents knowledge, and out of Herbert Klein's hearing.

The device of selecting a University of North Carolina graduate and activist, now serving as chief of the copy desk (of the Observer) and, as stated, " a man of imagination ", to do this job, is, to me, a transparent Knight tactic -- for use. I do not want to see this, from now on, used -- much less quoted. Just what can be done about this May 1971 Knight- machination I do not presently know, but I hope you and your multitude of friends will think of something that is efficient. This man has been journalistically gnawing at you and the FBI for quite a time, as my previous clips have indicated.

Again, best luck these Mad Dog days,

Mr J Edgar Hoover,
Washington D.C.

William LaVarre

EXP. PROC.

MAY 19 1971

54 JUN 14 1971

WILLIAM LAVARRE

Box 1517 Tryon, N.C.
16 August 71 28782

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Brennan, C
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Gale
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Dear Mr Hoover:

Your August BULLETIN, just in, is a Masterpiece of editorial talent. The selected cover photograph is the best character study of Richard Nixon I have ever seen - intense with his credo, beset with intense Presidential problems, staunch in his inner stoicism...a struggling President in a Bad Time for our Republic.

Communicator Herbert Klein ought, I think, to make national and international, massive use, of this character-study.

Thanks for your Message on the bizarre, if not Byzantine, era you, and we, are struggling with - The American Era of Permissiveness. And, it sometimes seems, the obnoxious refuse of a runaway Supreme Court - now, happily, passe rather than still in our national future. Alice wouldn't have believed what she would have seen, if she had stepped into the United States of, say, 1971.

Can this be of any help to you? In your Message for the July Bulletin, you say, truly, that "Liberty without law is a myth." Have someone get from the Congressional Library a copy of the original "Constitution" of the USSR, and make a list for you of all the "liberties" and "rights" that nefarious written document itemized as being promised to the Russian people under Soviet dictatorship. Then have them make a list of how few itemized "liberties" and "rights" and "freedoms" the Constitution of the United States of America guaranteed its American citizens.

The hidden gimmick in the flamboyant Soviet "Constitution" (promising more rights to Russians than our Constitution, in detail, gave us) is the phrase after every "right" in the Soviet "Constitution",... "according to the law". A Soviet citizen was promised that he can "travel anywhere he desires, according to the law."

Each thing "Constitutionally" given to Soviet, Russian, citizens was taken away from them by the qualification, "according to the law". A thousand laws in Kremlin history took away every right the Soviet "Constitution" purported to give.

We don't want to lose our liberties, rights, freedoms - all of which, not given in our Constitution to the federal government, now belong to the People and the States (without having to be itemized!) - like the people of the Soviet states have lost theirs. So ---- maybe you want to say, in some future Bulletin that comments on the Soviet "Constitution's" loophole:

"LIBERTY WITHOUT CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

IS A MYTH. "

20 AUG 26 1971

Keep up seeing the world as you do in your photograph on the August, 1971, Bulletin cover! About this time of year I used to see you out LaJolla way, but I know Helen Gandy will preserve this for you, if you are presently enjoying out-of-Washington relaxation.

Sincerely

Mr J. Edgar Hoover
Washington D.C.

William LaVarre

EXP. PROC.
AUG 19 1971
320nd (scr)

ACK
8/24/71
JCW/jes

REC-62-61481-33

August 24, 1971

X-100

REC-6

62-61481-33

with

Mr. William LaVarre

Box 1517

Tryon, North Carolina 28782

Dear Mr. LaVarre:

Your letter of August 16th has been received and I thank you for your comments concerning the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. It was indeed thoughtful of you to write and I am appreciative of your suggestion.

Sincerely yours,

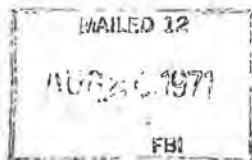
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Mr. LaVarre is on the Special Correspondents List. We have had considerable correspondence with him in the past.

JCW:jks (3)

jks

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Gale _____
Ponder _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Handwritten initials

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Handwritten initials

Handwritten initials and date 40

Handwritten initials

WILLIAM LAVARRE

(yellow)

26 October 71.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Miller	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbey	
Mr. Cleveland	
Mr. Ponder	
Mr. Bates	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Dear Mr Hoover: Last night's midnight vote in the UN leaves a very Bitter-Tea in this American's mouth. I thought I knew what was happening -- and going to become another fait accompli. Remember the fait accompli of November 16th midnight, 1933? Is midnight to be the Devil's Time, for our national and civilized defeat?

Anyhow, you know some of my secrets and I want you to know that I decided to stand up and be counted before the midnight "vote" happened. I enclose the letter I mailed on October 6th - a photocopy for your personal knowledge.

My copy of the October FBI Bulletin proved to be extraordinary timely -- and informative. Congratulations, again.

Stay healthy!

Box 1517 Tryon, North Carolina
28782

Mr J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington D.C.

ENCLOSURE

EX-112

REC-35

62-61481-34
11-3
2 OCT 27 1971

EXP. PROC.
31
OCT 27 1971

CORRESPONDENCE

ack/mailed (sel)
11-1-71
JAG: [unclear]

WILLIAM LAVARRE

6 October 1971

Ambassador
James C. H. Shen,
Embassy of the Republic
of China - in Exile,
Washington D.C.

My dear Ambassador Shen:

Retaining in Washington only my Membership in the University Club, I have not had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you -- as I fortunately have had with other gentlemen of China, and members of the Chinese Embassy, in my past. But you may recall Madame Chiang Kai-shek's memorable visit, as Honored Guest, to our American Legion Convention in Washington - as my guest - at the moment when various domestic and international pressures were being brought on President Truman to allow the Communist Atrocity Regime of Peking to become a member of the United Nations, and have UN and US diplomatic immunity into Manhattan...and for "Doing Business" with the Mainland Murderers Mao and Chou. At that moment and our National Convention two great and effective annual dinner speeches were made, one by Madame Chiang and the other by our forthright, and highly informed, Admiral Radford. Following that Washington Convention, and our private talks with President Truman, our President promised us and, through us, Madame Chiang for the Generalissimo, that he would not allow the UN organization, with our US subsidies, to give membership to the Peking Terrorists. President Truman kept his honorable word.

I hold, also, by past and memorable acquaintance, special Letters of Introduction given me by your esteemed Dr H.H. K'ung in New York, a few days before his death - should I have future use for them. I also have momentos dedicated to Friendship for China and the Chinese People I long displayed, given me by Hollington K. Tong.

This purpose, of this salutation, is to, again, stand up and become counted, with you and Foreign Minister S.K. Chow, as a continuing Friend of the People of China, in or off Taiwan at the moment, and a permanent enemy of your enemy, the present Satanic Regime enslaving the captives of the Mainland. And, also, to assure you and His Excellency S. K. Chow that time will show the multitude of Americans as your friends...and as enemies of your enemy now plundering the Chinese Mainland. Please have someone in the Embassy send me as detailed a biography as you have, in English, for the great Chinese Ambassador who was resident, with his wonderful family, in Washington during the William Howard Taft Administration. I am presently engaged in editing my 1898-1973 Memoirs of how we got to where we are, and who did what to whom -- and for whom. As a boy in long-ago Washington I enjoyed many happy days with the children of the Embassy of China of that pleasant-to-remember time. I wish to devote a chapter to the Chinese Ambassador of my youth, and my anecdotes of the Embassy of those nostalgic years.

Yours sincerely,

William Lavarre

Box 1517 Tryon, North Carolina 28782

I noted with pleasure how Foreign Minister Chow, in New York, over TV, conquered his Inquisitors, with his great and honorable Intellect.

ENCLOSURE

62-68481-34

8/30/71

November 1, 1971

EX-112

REC-35

62-61481-14

[Handwritten signature]
6

Mr. William LaVarre
Box 1517
Tryon, North Carolina 28782

Dear Mr. LaVarre:

I have received your letter of October 26th, with enclosure, and certainly understand the concern which prompted you to write. I am glad that you found our October Bulletin interesting and hope our future endeavors continue to merit your confidence.

Sincerely yours,

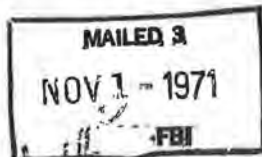
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Mr. LaVarre is on the Special Correspondents List and is a former Editor-in-Chief of "The American Mercury" magazine. In one of his letters he indicated he had seen the Director "out La Jolla way." It is noted that on November 17, 1933, the United States recognized the Soviet Union.

JJH:lrs (3)

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JJH

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

10
WILLIAM LAVARRE

5 December 71

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Miller, ES	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbey	
Mr. Cleveland	
Mr. Ponder	
Mr. Bates	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Dear Mr Hoover:

Your remarks for the Society of Former Special Agents, October 22, which I delightedly add to my items on the accuracy with the English Language of J. Edgar Hoover, reminds me of what another Hoover survived during the construction of a new, and to his mind ample, Department of Commerce building in Washington.

"Hoover's Folly" cried the journalistic stooges of that time.

"Hoover's Taj Gargantua!"

"Hoover's Monstrosity!"

o.d. on yellow

Gene

I have a collection of quotes, from the iconoclasts of those days, I can give you for your Memoirs, by which prophets of doom tried to defame Herbert Hoover for the "too big" new Commerce building he sponsored. "Hoover's White Elephant", some announced, would only be a half-empty Washington eye-sore.

My memory of Washington during War II was that the big Hoover monument was jammed with desk-to-desk men and women, with a waiting list of agencies crying for Commerce Building space----like Nelson Rockefeller's Office of so-called Inter-American Affairs etc. I had space in there for a project with Jesse Jones (you may recall) and I had to fight off all sorts of tactics for squeezing me into such mini-space that I finally decided to move over to the Reconstruction Finance Building. The RFC Building was called "Jesse's Marble Palace".

I foretell the Washington schemings to get into your new Justice Building. Many of the present critics will be eager to inherit it... or even elite space in it.

82

Well, as I was going to say long ago, after the Justice Building is completed and your other tasks well finished for our era, and you have time for the J. Edgar Hoover Memoirs, think of me as one of your water-boys or typewriter ribbon changers; this ancient publisher, editor, writer would like nothing better, someday (not now!), to witness you using the powerful English Language to record fact and opinion.

As you did @ October 22nd, 1971.

REC-11

62-61481-35

Good lucks,

William Lavarre

Box 1517 Tryon North Carolina 28782

Mr J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington.

16 DEC 13 1971

I did not read in any newspaper that you had rewarded that wonderfully cool-headed young F.B.I. rifle marksman with a \$500 honorarium, for his humanitarian exploit in freeing the stewardess hostage, and others, at the Kennedy Airport, from a criminal's atrocity. What millions would like knowing, seemed not, just now, fit to print. Just now!

2 ENCLOSURE

DEC 8 1971
35
EXP. PROC.

12-10-71
385: ncl

HERBERT HOOVER

Herbert Hoover's "comfort"
of 10 years ago may give
you companionate comfort,
this Christmas month. I
hope.

SPECIAL

The Waldorf Astoria Towers
New York, New York
December 30, 1961

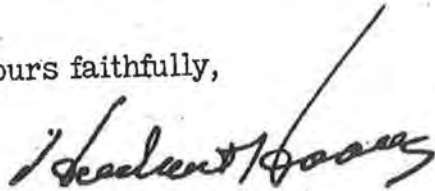
Dear William:

I have your gracious letter
of December 21.

Discouraging as the outlook
in the world is today, I get great
comfort from the fact that the
American people have met such
crises before and rose to even
greater heights.

I wish you an escape in the
joys of the Season, and I send you
a message.

Yours faithfully,



Mr. William LaVarre
Box 3092
Sarasota, Florida

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

62-61481-35

HERBERT HOOVER

Christmas Message
December 25, 1961

We approach this Christmas Day with the tide of atheism rising to more violence than at any time since the Sermon on the Mount.

This Christmas should be a rally of all the religious faiths to preserve the minds of mankind from degradation. All faiths are in danger: Christian, Jewish, the teachings of Buddha and of Mohammed. Now is the Armageddon between faith in a Supreme Being and materialistic agnosticism.

At Christmas time, those of us of the Christian faiths will renew our courage and determination that moral victory can yet come to mankind. This is the season, too, when we renew the pledges of our charity to the helpless and needy. We assemble our children in happy meetings, with the traditions of the Star of Bethlehem, the Christmas tree and Santa Claus. Families are reunited, friendships are renewed.

The hunger for peace lies deep in the human heart, and we can hope and pray that the mandate of Christ will not be denied to mankind by the forces of evil.



ENCLOSURE

62-61481-35

EX-101

December 10, 1971

REC-11

62-61481-35

Mr. William LaVarre
Box 1517
Tryon, North Carolina 28782

Dear Mr. LaVarre:

Thank you for your letter of December 5th, with enclosures, concerning my recent address before the Washington Chapter of the Society of Former Special Agents of the FBI. It was most thoughtful of you to comment as you did and to send me the copies of the letter and message from former President Hoover. I enjoyed having the opportunity to read them.

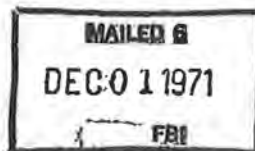
Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Mr. LaVarre is on the Special Correspondents List.

JBT:sel (3)

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Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



58 DEC 17 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TER
Jaw
MSR
JBY

WILLIAM LAVARRE

16 December 71

Dear Mr Hoover:

circle on yellow
I noted NEWSDAY's hatchet man's assignment, in and from Washington, syndicated yesterday and delightedly featured in Jack Knight's et al's Charlotte Observer... always as I've suggested; eager to select and feature (and write new headlines for) anything anybody says or writes against the Bureau, or you . I presume you have been furnished copies of the Observer's editorial page of the 15th so will not send you my file copy - I could not find another copy left in town this a.m.

This particular opus, designed I expect as a Mike Cowles-William Attwood etc etc syndicated coup de grace, usable by all the troika associates of the present iconoclastic press, reminds me of the time when I had the pleasure of being associated with Jesse Jones -- in his Washington battles and combats in the 40s. The fact that we were in a deadly and costly war did not, then as now, prevent that type of characters from messing up any good, productive, thing or official in Washington.

Many wanted to get control, as I know you recall, of the vast authorities and finances Uncle Jesse controlled by the wish of Congress and, in my time, the complete confidence of enough Senators and Congressmen to make him then, like you have been, an impossible conquest -- for either a Morgenthau, a Sulzberger, a Henry Wallace, a Bernard Baruch, a Herbert Lehman, a Nelson Rockefeller, a Drew Pearson, a Benjamin Cohen, a Dexter White, a Morris Ernst, an Eleanor Roosevelt, a Felix Frankfurter, an Alger Hiss, a Harry F. Guggenheim, a Harry Hopkins, a Sidney Hillman, a David Lilienthal, a Maxim Litvinov, a David Niles, a Lee Pressman, a J. David Stern, a James P. Warburg, Joseph P Kennedy, a Eugene Myers and his Herblock...

You have accumulated many more activists, in your long service in integrity; than even the complete list of the 1930-40 enemies within the Republic, when Henry Wallace wanted to be Secretary of Commerce (with the special authorities Congress gave Jesse Jones but later took away from Wallace), Nelson Rockefeller wanted to be Secretary of State (and almost did!), Eugene Myers wanted to be Secretary of the Treasury- and get Uncle Jess out of town - and Frank Roosevelt dreamed of being, for a while, King of the World via the Presidency(after his 4th Term) the United Nations.

ack (long sent) 12/22/71 SPK/
Things got so bad, often, that I had to cross the street from my apartment to his, at night, checking on the things men had told me about the next day's plots against Jesse Jones...and getting a list of rumors he had collected on the phone and wanted checked out before dawn. Many a time he had to write letters to himself, across Washington, either as Secretary of Commerce to himself at the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or vice versa. He had some fifty billion U.S. Dollars to protect and if possible conserve, just as you have had all our millions of citizens to protect and conserve, from subversions and internal conquests.

7 JAN 3 1972

one (scr)
When Jesse Jones felt cornered he beat it up to the Hill (or the troops came down Pennsylvania Avenue to his Commerce Department or RFC lair) and huddled strategy which often, to my memory made Myers order Herblock to concoct an even dirtier Post cartoon.

CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, E.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

DEC 20 1971

EX-101
REC-57
62-61481-36

38

SPK

Mr Hoover 2.

Your friends think the security of the Republic, from enemies abroad and within, can be no lesser responsibility for the Congress, now in 1971-72, than the safety of the fifty billions of U.S. dollars, for which Jesse Jones was responsible in the 1930-40s, became for the U.S. Senate, and House of Representative. We hope the quality of membership, there, equals the quality of your patience and adurance...as the campaign against you edges into 1972, probably with not even a Christian moratorium over our Christmas week.

The December 15th Charlotte Observer (Newsday) editorial concoction, and half-leaks, and "they say" rumors, seem to me to have one or two statements, or hints, you will study closely, even read between some lines. If you do not have the exact copy, printed and headed by the so-called Knight Newspapers(in Charlotte), I suggest you have the editorial page provided you, because I think this sets an insidious stage for a Hoover-Michell cumulative press barrage, about the "infiltration" of the Bureau by, "for the first time in history," an Attorney General. I've sent you Knight smears before, but this one as selected and headlined, seems much more "helped out" by Washington officials, and lesser officials, than the purely imaginary pieces I have seen the Knights use before; and the positioning of this, in the center of the Wednesday editorial page, is notable.

Jesse Jones, often found that in one of Drew Pearson's half-truths, the secret ingredient was something "leaked" to him by one of Uncle Jessie's enemies, which divulged a plan-in-process which we could identify by studying a Pearson syndicated column. Maybe that can help you identify the source of this particular Russell Sackett-Newsday crystal-ball-seeming clairvoyance.

I'll sign off now, over the year's ending, wishing you many many more years of good health and alert wisdoms no matter what may bring us in 1972 -- or 1973 -- Bad Tidings. Millions of us will always be certain that you didn't create them; that you tried to warn against them by identifying the enemy. Your enemies are always my enemies.

A very Merry J. Edgar Hoover Christmas,


William LaVarre

Box 1517 Tryon, North Carolina 28782.

Mr J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington.

December 29, 1971

REC-511

EX-101

36

Mr. William LaVarre
Box 1517
Tryon, North Carolina 28782

Dear Mr. LaVarre:

I received your letter on December 20th and appreciate your defense of my endeavors in the administration of this Bureau. Your communication expressing staunch support for the FBI certainly means a great deal to my associates and me. Thank you for your kind sentiments and cordial Season's Greetings.

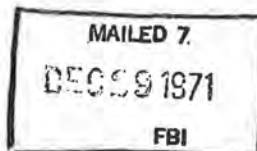
Please accept my best wishes for a New Year filled with an abundance of good health and happiness.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Charlotte - Enclosure
ReBucal 12/23/71 and ural 12/27/71.

NOTE: Correspondent is on Special Correspondents List. Prior cordial correspondence, last outgoing 12/10/71. LaVarre is referring to reprint of article by Russell Sachett of Newsday, which appeared in Charlotte Observer 12/15/71, indicating the Director will leave beginning of New Year and also criticizing Nixon Administration.

JPK:las (5)



54 JAN 1 1972

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JPK

The attached magazine contains an article by the Director on page 7. It is noted that Mr. LaVarre was Editor-in-Chief of the American Mercury at this time.

WILLIAM LAVARRE

6 February 1972

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Miller, ES	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbey	
Mr. Cleveland	
Mr. Ponder	
Mr. Bates	
Mr. Wolkart	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	

Dear Mr Hoover:

Beautiful!

Just Right!

Perfectly TIMED!

Whenever you Speak Out decent citizens applaud. The Nation's Business reprint is a masterpiece of production as well as patriotic thinking -- from the dramatic cover all the way back to the somber black and white silhouette of the man in Washington who has, many will think, done more for our troubled Republic than any other man of our times.

This Spoken Out reminds me of the enclosed January 1958 issue of my forgotten American Mercury Magazine in which I featured one of the excellent '57-58 prophetic articles you gave me: "The Deadly Menace of the Pseudo-Liberals".

I join you in almost, at times, weeping over facts and opinions we have written - long ago - which became seeming lost in the wilderness of deceipts, fallacies, and radical propaganda. But this is the nucleus, I think, of the coming J. Edgar Hoover Memoirs (I hope!) and I wish to live until I can read that historical book. I like the working-office silhouette of our Great American Patriot...meditatingly appraising a woefully befuddled nation - and world.

Mr J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington.

Many thanks,

Box 1517 Tryon, North Carolina
William LaVarre

I know some citizens I'd like to usefully send copies to if you can spare a few, in my care.

FEB 9 1972

CORRESPONDENCE

ENCLOSURE

February 14, 1972

REC-60

Mr. William LaVarre
Box 1517
Tryon, North Carolina 28782

Dear Mr. LaVarre:

Thank you for your letter of February 6th enclosing a copy of "American Mercury" for January, 1959. It was thoughtful of you to send this to me and I very much appreciate your kind remarks concerning the article in "Nation's Business." Your continuing support certainly means a great deal to me.

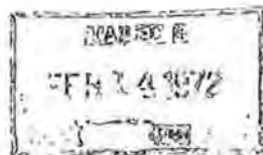
In response to your request, I am enclosing a few copies of the reprint you requested.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

NOTE: Mr. LaVarre is on the Special Correspondents List. The magazine he enclosed contained the text of the Director's 9-19-57 speech before the American Legion Convention, Atlantic City, New Jersey. Following approval, the magazine should be routed to the Bureau Library for possible retention.

JBT:cs (3)



MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

WILLIAM LAVARRE

10 April 72

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Felt ✓
Mr. Casper ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. Dalbey ✓
Mr. Cleveland ✓
Mr. P. J. ... ✓
Mr. Bates ✓
Mr. W. Hart ✓
Mr. Walters ✓
Mr. ... ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

Dear Mr Hoover:

April greetings - and thanks.

A decent, patriotic, publisher would have his editorials and minions, praising your F.B.I superb ability to chalk up a quick solution, and capture, of the Utah air high-jacker and the talented interception of the California high-jacker (a phenomenal double-header!) . But not Jack Knight.

You may wish to have the Knight editorial of Yesterday(Sunday) corrected for the record - by writing one of your pithy letters-of-correction to Knight.

As I foresaw last year, his purchase of sick artist Marlette from Nelson's Poynter's stable of jackass journalists etc, is being featured, and syndicated now, to debase good men and aggrandize our scoundrels.

The Hodding Carter puff, below the F.B.I and Edgar Hoover smear, for the Sunday Charlotte Observer, is typical Jack Knight journalism. But WE will survive!.

This does seem an era in which decent men begot indecent, perverted, and degenerate sons, particularly I am most sorry to witness, in the newspaper and magazine and book publishing sectors of our economy and morals. Too bad. But I do have a hunch that WE may outlive that, too.

Best wishes,

William LaVarre
William LaVarre

Box 1517 Tryon North Carolina 28782

Mr Edgar Hoover,
Washington D.C.

EXP. PROC.
38 APR 11 1972

EX-115

REC-50

62-61481-38

APR 11 1972

CORRESPONDENCE

MISS GANDY REPLY
JH 11/1
4-14-72

BEVERLY CARTER
General ManagerJAMES K. BATTEN
Executive EditorREESE B. GHORN
Editor of the Editorial Pages

Government's Case Melted In Harrisburg Courtroom

The trial of the Harrisburg Seven has ended with the jury deadlocked on the critical charge of conspiracy. But the past several weeks have demonstrated the weakness of the prosecution's case. The government has failed in its first attempt to prove that the Rev. Phillip Berrigan and others secretly plotted to blow up Washington heating tunnels and kidnap presidential advisor Henry Kissinger.

In view of the unconvincing nature of the prosecution's evidence (including a chief witness who by his own admission has freely lied in the past), we suspect the government will only be rubbing salt on its own wounds if it calls for a second trial. At Harrisburg, it convinced only two of the 12 jurors that a conspiracy existed, which hardly seems to justify another call to trial by the prosecution.

The defendants admit that they discussed committing an illegal act, one which if carried out would have constituted a conspiracy. But talking is one thing and doing is another. Under our law, discussion itself is not a conspiracy; some action must be taken. The government has yet to offer credible evidence that action followed.

What it did produce was Boyd Douglas, a highly paid informer whose credibility was seriously damaged during his days on the witness stand. Without corroborating evidence or testimony, the jury was supposed to take his word and call for a conviction that could have sent several persons to prison for life. It was too much to ask.

So what has the government proved? It won convictions on seven of 10 counts. Father Berrigan was found guilty on four charges of sending unauthorized letters from Danbury prison; Sister Elizabeth McAlister was convicted on three illegal letter charges.

The prosecution has little reason to be happy about these minor convictions. Illegal letter exchanges are considered commonplace in most prisons and usually overlooked by the authorities. These convictions fall absurdly short, in

terms of seriousness, of the original conspiracy charges leveled by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover in November, 1970.

Speaking before a Senate appropriations subcommittee, Mr. Hoover said an anti-war group planned to bomb underground utility lines and kidnap a "high government official." He identified the leaders of the conspiracy as the Revs. Phillip and Daniel Berrigan, both of whom were in jail for destroying draft records. (Daniel Berrigan was never indicted on the conspiracy charges.)

At the time Mr. Hoover made the accusations, the Justice Department had taken no action against the alleged conspirators. In fact, Mr. Hoover evidently did not even have a letter written by Sister Elizabeth which discussed a gathering at which there was what we consider loose and irresponsible discussion of a kidnap plot. Boyd Douglas testified at the trial that at the time Mr. Hoover spoke he had not given this letter to the FBI. Thus, on the basis of no evidence offered the public and with no presentation of evidence to a grand jury, Mr. Hoover had used his office to malign private citizens in an emotional display.

He was immediately challenged to follow traditional approaches to justice: to offer the evidence or withdraw his accusation. Congressman William Anderson of Tennessee, in particular, demanded that Mr. Hoover apologize or, if he had hard evidence, bring about prosecution.

The Justice Department then moved to get indictments. It seems evident now that it did so without convincing evidence. Did it do so simply to help Mr. Hoover "save face?"

At this point, perhaps, the country should be wondering not about the defendants in this case but about the U.S. Justice Department. It has gone to great lengths to convict a group of people on the strength of one letter — a letter which was in itself no evidence of conspiracy — and the testimony of one man with a history of unreliability.

ENCLOSURE



"SOMETHING I PICKED UP FROM THE CHINESE—
THEY CALL IT ACUPUNCTURE!"

The Charlotte Observer

JAMES L. KNIGHT, Publisher

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1972

BEVERLY R. CARTER
General Manager

JAMES K. BATTEN
Executive Editor

C. A. McKNIGHT, Editor

REESE CLEGHORN
Editor of the Editorial Pages

ENCLOSURE

62-61481-38

Send Marlette To Mullins

While it was a fact that we could jolly well do without Doug Marlette, the problem was what to do with him. The problem has been solved — send him to Irene Z. Polan at Mullins, S.C., In her letter (Forum, March 6) she asks for more Marlette.

LESTER M. JAMES
Charlotte



"SEE WHAT I MEAN, JOHN—THE PRESS ALWAYS DWELLS ON THE BAD NEWS!"

3
ENCLOSURE

62-61421-38

McKILLIE
THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER



"WHY AIN'TCHA STANDIN', BOY?"

The Charlotte Observer

WEDNESDAY APRIL 5, 1972

JAMES L. KNIGHT, Publisher

C. A. McKNIGHT, Editor

BEVERLY R. CARTER
General Manager

JAMES K. BATTEN
Executive Editor

REESE CLEGHORN
Editor of the Editorial Pages

4
62-61481-38

MARTIE
THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER

NIG-RUN! NO...ER... NIG-RAH!
NAW, THAT AINT IT. NEE-GRA! ALMOST...UH...
NEE-GRO! THAT'S IT! NEEGRO!



"NO, YOU TELL HIM THEY NOW PREFER 'BLACK AFRO-AMERICAN!'"

The Charlotte Observer

JAMES L. KNIGHT, Publisher

SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1972

C. A. McKNIGHT, Editor

BEVERLY R. CARTER
General Manager

JAMES K. BATTEN
Executive Editor

REESE CLEGHORN
Editor of the Editorial Pages

3
62-61481-38

Hodding Carter Of Main Street

Hodding Carter Jr. died in Greenville, Miss., Tuesday at the age of 65. The new governor of Mississippi, Bill Waller, praised him and said he "will be recorded well in American history." That was a far cry from the days when the Mississippi Legislature, with very little dissent, declared him to be a carpet-bagging liar.

Mississippi is catching up with where Mr. Carter was all along — where he was when it was rough. As an editor, he called for racial justice when lynchings were common and white supremacy was seldom challenged in the Deep South. His courage and his skill as a writer won him national recognition. (One of his memorable book titles was "Where Main Street Meets the River," the location of his newspaper). But his impact on his own hometown may have been of more importance, because in that one place he and a newspaper made a powerful difference. If more of us worked as hard to improve our little part of this world, it would be a far better place.

While many other editors were fouling their own nests by supporting the worst elements in their communities, Greenville, Miss., became something of an oasis. It was far from perfect. But because it had leadership, much of it encouraged and strengthened by Hodding Carter's Delta Democrat-Times, that small city on the river went about the day-to-

day tasks that made it a relatively decent place in a sea of outrageous indecencies.

Did it pay? Yes, it did. Mr. Carter's newspaper, like others which have taken difficult stands, often was beset by those who resented its statement of unpopular truths and at times it lost ground. But the town was better for having it. The newspaper grew with the town. The newspaper did not foul its own nest in order to win temporary favor, and in the end the whole country has acknowledged that Greenville is a pretty good nest. Today one of Mr. Carter's sons, Hodding Carter III, carries on with the paper, keeping it out front and working hard for a better Mississippi.

But the success of this policy is not the full measure of it. Mr. Carter probably doubted at times that his paper would survive. He took his positions with a kind of old-fashioned integrity, doing things because he thought they were right. He kept in touch with his town. But he kept prodding it, too.

A great story-teller, he was a repository of the color of an earlier day; that Mississippi River territory remained something of a frontier long after the American West had become a place of chrome and plastic civilization, and Hodding Carter was a part as well as a collector of its lore.

He liked to tell of running afoul of the law in Natchez, Miss., in his younger days. He insisted that he escaped by leaping into the quarter-mile-wide Mississippi in the dead of night and swimming to the Louisiana side.

As editor of a small newspaper in Louisiana before moving to Greenville, he fought the Huey Long machine when that was very unhealthy. Once when his paper was in financial distress, he said, he and his wife scraped up a couple of hundred dollars and went to New Orleans to gamble. They intended to stay if they lost, he said. But he won several thousand in a night of good luck and then returned to their Louisiana paper to fight another day.

Mr. Carter influenced a generation of young men and women, in the South who wanted a new day. He showed them courage, stamina and determination, and to a nation he showed in the worst of our bad old days that integrity and compassion were still alive and well in the South. People who never knew of him are in his debt.

EX-115

REC-51

62-61481-38

April 17, 1972

Mr. William LaVarre
Box 1517
Tryon, North Carolina 28782

Dear Mr. LaVarre:

Mr. Hoover received your letter of April 10th,
with enclosures, and asked me to advise you of his appre-
ciation for your kind remarks about the work of this
Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy

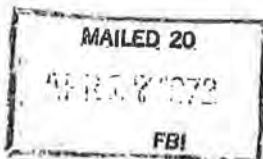
Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

NOTE: Mr. LaVarre is on the Special Correspondents List
and has furnished material to this Bureau in the past.
Above reply deemed appropriate to discourage him from
continuing to forward newspaper clippings.

JJH:ljl (3)

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TRYON, NORTH CAROLINA
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POST OFFICE BOX
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24 April 72

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Campbell	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller, ES	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
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Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Waikart	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Miss Helen W. Gandy,
Secretary,
Office of the Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington D.C.

Dear Miss Gandy:

Having had a war-time task to do in Washington, in the 40s, I know how valuable, and often imperative, the loyalty and competence of a federal Secretary can be. While multitudes join me in writing fan-letters to Mr Hoover, allow me to join others in posting a thank-you note to you.

I am glad to have your note of the 17th. Whenever, again, I dispatch my sometimes barbed thoughts about our current, and often only so-called, journalists to Mr Hoover, I will look forward to another note from you. My first certificate of Membership in the Associated Press, was dated the Fourth Day of February, 1929, signed by the ancients Frank Noyes and Kent Cooper. That qualifies me, doesn't it, to be, now, a competent, if somewhat aged-by-experience, commentator of today's press...and its handyman.

I retain my membership in the University Club of Washington pending my next visit - at the enthralling moment Mr Hoover delivers his dedicatory speech at the monumentally new Federal Bureau of Investigation's Building. I do hope to live long enough to witness that, and, thereat, thank Mr Hoover and you in person rather than in type.

Meanwhile, best ^{REC-122} wishes,

William LaVare
William LaVare

62-61481-39
APR 28 1972

XP. PROC.
APR 26 1972
W. LAVARRE
BOX 1517 TRYON
TRYON, N.C.
28782

MAY 3 1972

*no info re -
reply to 4/17/72
Bjork*

WILLIAM LAVARRE

13 February 74

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. A.D. Adm.
Dep. A.D. Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affs.
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone R.
Director Sec.

Dear Director Kelley:

Your immediate problem is companionately appreciated by senior admirers of the F.B.I. and Edgar Hoover. The kidnapping, under climactic conditions, of the daughter of Mr and Mrs Randolph Hearst puts a special burden - and opportunity - in your experienced hands. Now you are "on trial" publicly; You have to quickly solve this catastrophe, and discover exactly where the criminals are fortressed with their victim...as the public thinks Mr Hoover, and his F.B.I. men would have done, quickly.

As a long time friend of Mr Hoover, and an observer of his thinking, and actions, let me say what I think Mr Hoover would have done: First he would have transferred all his key agents and other affiliated research specialist to California, and entrenched a wide circle around all the area within which the criminals could be trapped. Then, with himself in direct charge of hour-to-hour California action (in a west coast communication headquarters), he would have brought in specialists from police departments and foreign intelligence bureaus, including certain Latin American infiltrating-agents, and fanned them out into every community of the underworld, beatnik, university, and other lairs, of radical environment, so that he had men and women listening and watching every neighborhood. He would have created a massive saturation of all territory within the circle he had drawn.

Mr Hoover would have set up a network of radio and broadcasting technicians to listen for any use of in place or mobile radio the criminals may use in communicating with each other. He would have used every postman, collecting or distributing mail in a manner, and with identifying techniques, that would mark all mail in such a way that it's origin could be quickly spotted.

This puts a great burden on all that you may have learned and administered in Kansas City, but we hope you will show, by success, that you and your Federal Bureau of Investigation can do it - with the men, women and techniques Mr Hoover created and left you.

The man, close associate of Mr Hoover, who might be most useful to you - and us at this moment - may be Mr Cartha (Deke) DeLoach. I think you should borrow him from Repsico (Purchase, N.Y.) and dispatch him to California. Among other values, Mr DeLoach, can mass all the posts of the American Legion, and other knowledgeable sources of community information into your research and quiet investigative techniques. The need first is to find the location of the criminals and their captive, without their knowing you have located them.

Director Clarence Kelley,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington 20535

Best wishes,
William Lavarre
Box 1517 Tryon, N.C.
28782.

Please excuse typing
my old eyes do not keep
up with my still young
fingers!

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice

February 20, 1974

REC-69

62-61481-40

Mr. William LaVarre
Box 1517
Tryon, North Carolina 28782

Dear Mr. LaVarre:

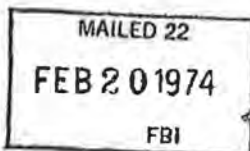
Thank you for your letter of February 13th suggesting methods the FBI might use to solve the recent kidnaping of Patricia Hearst. Any suggestions which offer a possible solution to such a vicious crime deserve careful consideration.

I assure you we will do everything possible to return Miss Hearst safely to her family and apprehend her kidnapers.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director



NOTE: LaVarre is on the Special Correspondents List and has written many letters to the Bureau in the past. Current letter gives LaVarre's version of what Mr. Hoover would have done to solve the Hearst case and suggests that former Assistant to the Director Cartha D. DeLoach be borrowed from PepsiCo, Inc., and sent to California.

JWS:mks (3)

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Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
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Plan. & Eval. _____
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Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Director _____

56 JUL 30 1974

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JWS

WILLIAM LAVARRE

Mr Clarence M. Kelley,
DIRECTOR,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington D.C. 35.

Dear Mr Kelley: Your courtesy in writing me your note of 20 February, suggests this reciprocation, in view of the current plethora of the media-propagandized Big Lie of "Superspy" Popov as it may effect both the present F.B.I. and Edgar Hoover's patriotism and integrity:

Please review the letters General J.V. Grombach, wartime administrator of a highly involved M.I.S. secret service, wrote you, dated October 22, 1973, when he learned in New York of the forthcoming publication and rabid promotion of a Popov ghostwritten "memoir", and dated November 16th, 1973.

At that time, as you wrote him December 10th, your Washington schedule precluded your giving him an invitation to visit with you in Washington.

The real Popov "story" is known, in yet unpublished details, by General Grombach. He, like all of us who in his hectic years knew Mr Hoover well, and admired his patriotism and integrity, want to counter this, and any other, attempt to defame the character and events of this now dead but historic American, and also to stand up, when useful, with your administration of Mr Hoover's bequest. General Grombach had many items in mind he thought helpful to you, and they may still prove of value in June and July. He is now in France until the first week in June, when he returns to his residence in Newton, New Jersey, and office at 111 West 57th Street, Manhattan 19.

My thought in writing this is that he can be a most effective protagonist of the F.B.I. in revealing the truth about Popov's actual activities, perhaps better than having it made public by your administration. General Grombach, a long time member of the New York Athletic Club, can schedule in June a press conference in the Club, to which Popov is invited, and whether or not he appears, Grombach can put into the record (from now permitted M.I.S. and other documentations here and overseas), the actual chronology of this fake "superspy", including some of his unpublished U. S. pursuits etc. I am very surprised that the old and once respected publishing firm of Grosset & Dunlap, after being warned of this fakery, continued to exploit it for profit.

If General Grombach's participation in this Popov denuding event seems of value to you, in your present great and greater problems, please let me know and I will communicate with him. My unlisted phone is (704) 859-5535, Tryon, North Carolina. My correspondents in Washington write admiring items about your having passed your initial probation in mercurial Washington with, now, flying colors. Continued best wishes.

Box 1517 Tryon, N.C. 28782.

William LaVarre

Copy made for Tele

ack: Letter to LaVarre
5-27-74 TDH: mag

Assoc. Dir.
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director's Sec'y.

30-7 mcl/28 7/12/85 #254,367
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/15/88 BY 003/2001/08

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EX-111

May 30, 1974

REC-52

62-61481-42

7-8-85 SP-7 mac/8B #2541 367

Mr. William LaVarre
Box 1517
Tryon, North Carolina 28782

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Dear Mr. LaVarre:

Your letter of May 20, 1974, has been received,
and I am grateful for the interest which prompted you to write.

As you are doubtless aware, portions of Mr. Popov's
book containing allegations against the FBI and Mr. Hoover
appeared as an article in the October, 1973, issue of "True"
magazine. By letter carried in the December, 1973, issue of
this magazine, I subsequently commented on the falsity
and unfairness of Mr. Popov's attack on the late Mr. Hoover
and the men and women of the FBI. While I must decline your
generous offer to be of assistance in obtaining the advocacy
of Mr. Grombach in this matter, I do appreciate very much
the concern of you both.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

MAILED 20
MAY 31 1974
FBI

- 1 - Mr. McDermott (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Wannall (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Mintz (detached)

NOTE: See Heim to McDermott Memorandum dated 5-29-74, captioned:
"MR. WILLIAM LAVARRE, TRYON, NORTH CAROLINA."

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5 AUG 5 1974 TELETYPE UNIT

WILLIAM LAVARRE

26 February 75

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Director Sec'y _____

Dear Director Kelley:

A current confirmation makes me want to add a postscript to my '74 best wishes correspondence.

Many of us, F.B.I. and J Edgar Hoover friends, allies, and confidants, became happy with your Washington displays of integrity and intelligence under the very trying circumstances of your appointment and confirmation. We were having daily evidence, from Washington, that you could and would successfully negotiate the traps of the Republic's capital - as you had conquered them in Kansas City.

Now, in February '75, another - quite strange - predicament has been concocted, or planned, for us and you and the Federal Bureau. But I want you to know that many quiet observers who for various personal reasons may not so write you personally are increasingly "in your corner" now and during whatever new personal problems accrue for you later this year. Just keep on being Clarence M Kelley!

Best wishes,

William Lavarre

MAR 11 1975

William Lavarre

Box 1517 TRYON, North Carolina 28782

Mr Clarence Kelley,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington 20535.
Personal.

See P. 31

Review of the NEWS
for Feb 26 '75

SPECIAL

EXP. PROC.

FEB 28 1975

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March 5, 1975

REC-37 68-61481-1

Mr. William LaVarre
Box 1517
Tryon, North Carolina 28782

Dear Mr. LaVarre:

I am most appreciative of your letter of February 26th and am pleased that my actions as Director of the FBI have your approval. It means a great deal to my associates and me to know we have the support of individuals such as you and I hope our endeavors continue to merit your confidence.

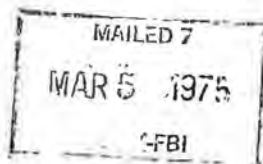
Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

NOTE: Bufiles show prior cordial correspondence with Mr. LaVarre.
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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GPO 954-546

WILLIAM LAVARRE

2 July 75

Dear Director Kelley:

We grieve with you and their unfortunate families over our losses in Agents Coler and Williams assassination. It was a very sad American sight to watch you at their burial service. I've had it in mind to send you another letter, in my series of compliments and hopes for your, and through you our, Washington successes; I was planning to say that your time in the Republic's capital city, being so much different to the problems of Director Hoover and so disturbing to alert citizens now, will test your adamance every day in 1975, and become more violent, some of us think, in 1976.

You do not have the strongly based U.S. Congress, House or Senate, which we enjoyed under J. Edgar's administration---to come to your aid publicly whenever you need them. If you manage to stay the same man and citizen you were when you left the fine job you did in Kansas City, I think you can win for us and, more important, for yourself. There might materialize the coalition, in Senate and House, some of us have been trying to instigate through our own acquaintances, which is like the coalition Director Hoover often needed, and was saved through, and which will stay powerful in your corner, alert and very willing. We have a nucleus of that asset and are trying to expand it by September.

Your comments to me of May 30, '74, and March 5th '75 on your new stationery - and the press reports today of the seeming successes of traitor Hiss et al, remind me, especially, of past events which will now accrue liabilities for you, as the Bureau's Director, which no man before you had to solve; you no longer, therefore, have any precedent as a guide or Bureau rule or, in fact, anyone except your own self, and its spirit and character, to follow...and stay with; do not accommodate yourself or credos to any other man, or official, in the present Federal government.

I have correspondence with somewhat aging Alumnus of the Bureau, now and then; some still have a bit of power in our troubled land. Some visit me up here atop the North Carolina Blue Ridge. My war-time Washington name was, often, Mr Wilson.

So sorry for those sadfaced ladies Jack and Ronald left behind; should you desire the House or the Senate to subscribe to some memorial for the sacrificial Agents and their families, financial or otherwise, please let me know and we will go at such a task with whatever upright acquaintances we have on Capitol Hill.

Sincerely Yours,

Clarence M. Kelley,
Director, F.B. I.,
Washington D.C.

William LaVarre
William LaVarre

William LaVarre
Box 1517
Tryon, N. C. 28782

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W.L.V.

EX 104 REC 12 62-61481-278

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July 14, 1975

REC 17

3-4148-114

EX 104

Mr. William LaVarre
Box 1517
Tryon, North Carolina 28782

Dear Mr. LaVarre:

Thank you very much for your July 2nd letter of sympathy regarding the deaths of Special Agents Jack R. Coler and Ronald A. Williams. All of us in the FBI join their families in mourning their loss and we find consolation in knowing that others care.

I am most appreciative of your suggestion regarding a suitable memorial to them, and while I have no objections to one being proposed, I do not think it proper for me to solicit such action. Almost every day police officers lose their lives in the line of duty and while we in the FBI may not know them as intimately as we do our fellow Agents, we also grieve over their loss. For this reason I do not feel I should become personally involved in proposing a tribute to Special Agents Coler and Williams.

I am grateful for your comments regarding my direction of the FBI. It is good to know we have friends who are understanding and supportive. The FBI and, indeed, our entire Nation, as you rightfully observed, are facing a different and perhaps difficult era and it is reassuring to know we are not alone in our fight. Thank you again for writing as you did.

MAILED 7

JUL 15 1975

Sincerely,

Clarence M. Kelley

1 - Charlotte - Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles indicate considerable correspondence in the past with Mr. LaVarre. He is a former Editor-in-Chief of "The American Mercury" magazine and has on several occasions talked to various Bureau officials, in addition to the numerous letters he has written. Mr. Kelley has had two prior letters from him; however, there is no indication he is known to the Director personally.

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✓ J. Edgar Hoover 7/33

January 9, 1976

REC-69

62-61471-46
Mr. William LaVarre
Box 1517
Tryon, North Carolina 28782

ST 113
Dear Mr. LaVarre:

I have received your letter of December 30, 1975, enclosing a copy of the communication which you received from John V. Grombach.

Please be assured that I appreciate the interest which not only prompted Mr. Grombach to write you, but also motivated you to correspond with me for a second time on his behalf. I must point out, however, that the FBI is strictly prohibited from providing Mr. Grombach or any other individual "off the public record" access to its files.

Mr. Grombach is, of course, fully at liberty to request any material he may have in mind under the Freedom of Information Act. Data regarding that Act was enclosed in a letter which I sent him on December 10, 1973.

So as to correct any misunderstanding that may exist in your mind, let me assure you that the FBI furnished Ralph de Toledano nothing more than a very limited amount of public source information -- material freely available to any other person -- at the time he was writing his biography of J. Edgar Hoover. Mr. de Toledano acknowledged this fact in the Introduction of his book wherein he states, "Let me add that in a half-dozen instances, the FBI made available to me certain public papers which I once had in my files but which were inadvertently mislaid. That was its only help."

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1 - Mr. Moore (detached)
1 - Mr. McDermott (detached)
1 - Mr. Mintz (detached)
1 - Mr. Wannall (detached)

NOTE: See J. H. Campbell to Mr. Moore memorandum dated 1/7/76 re: "Letter From William LaVarre Soliciting FBI Assistance for Book to be Written by John V. Grombach."

GWG:jam (8)

MAIL ROOM

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Mr. William LaVarre

My associates join me in thanking you for your expressions of confidence and support. We hope that both Mr. Grombach and you will understand the position this Bureau is required to take with regard to his request.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

WILLIAM LAVARRE

30 December 75

J. Campbell

Dear Mr Kelley:

Your efforts during our Bad Year '75 are very much appreciated by this, and I am sure many other alert, citizen-observer. You also make a very substantial and trustworthy visual asset, in today's Washington, via the television...whenever you so appear among those cameras. We do not have many to admire, now, in the federal bureaucracy. I do hope your year 1976 will become more and more pleasant for you; your personal sacrifice in leaving Kansas City at the moment you did, for what many thought would be the thankless task of combat with jackals, vipers, and Marxists, requires our special thanks.

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I hope your grief has been a little assuaged by your personal victories in Washington, and its great contribution to our national securities; you displayed such dignified adamance, under several aggravating circumstances, that our enemies, I think, will quit trying publicly to snap at your heels; so, slowly, 1976 can become more to your liking than our Bad Year '75. We hope so!

The photocopy enclosure might initiate a pleasant acquaintance for you, in '76. General G. was a famous West Pointer who gave the U.S. Army in peace times great overseas honors in the Olympics, both as a fencer and as a heavy weight boxing champion. He had a very productive service in War Time Washington, on the General Staff and subsequently in several highly classified intelligence operations which he administered with unusual agility and success. He is personally quite an interesting "character". He would be quite a relief from many of the other "characters" you have to listen to. Surely he will be well worth whatever time you agree to have him visit you privately should you prefer.

I believe your files will show that Journalist de Toledano was given access to some F.B.I. archives for his book, and I think General G both deserving of special F.B.I. confidence and documentary facilities. He has a very remarkable patriotic record, since his early New Orleans youth. At West Point he was known, fondly, as "Frenchy" since he is bilingual. He is a distinguished member of the New York Athletic Club. I think I may be helping you and the Kelley F.B.I. organization by introducing you, and suggesting that you invite him to visit with you, sometime in January.

Meanwhile, congratulations

and Merry New Year.

Mr Clarence Kelley,
Washington D.C.

William LaVarre

William LaVarre
Box 1517, Tryon
North Carolina 28782
In the Southern Blue Ridge

See Memo Campbell to Moore 1/7/76
enclosing letter to LaVarre dated 1/9/76
jam: GWS

"So you see, my dear Coningsby, the world is governed by different personages from what is imagined by those who are not behind the scenes" Benjamin Disraeli

CONINGSBY

RIDGETO

In The Southern Blue Ridge

TRYON, NORTH CAROLINA
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William
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Dear Director Kelley:

Your letter of the 9th is appreciated.

Greatly appreciated.

I am advising General G. to let the subject of World War II Washington Memoirs "lie fallow" for the present and, because of his long identification with USMA, Point, and Olympic Sports, concentrate his retirement money on helping Americans to win at the 1976 Olympics. I hope I have received a copy of his "1976 Olympic Guide" just published in New York by Rand McNally.

I might help you, sometime, by saying that J.V. G. knows where many skeletons lie buried - in and out of Washington. I also!

If you get down-heartedly dejected, some day or night, read the enclosure - when many of us in Washington were very forlorn, pessimistic, and security-fearful in World War II Washington. But keep on "hanging in there", as my alert grandson would say, and continue to be so stable none of the devil's agents, or disciples, can manipulate you, "swinging-in-the-breeze". Your honest adamance is so vivid to alert Americans, even at the distance of their Tv screens, that an increasingly great majority of your fellow citizens will gang-up with you -- if you need them. It is only a viperous mini-minority of characters, currently headlined, who are not our allies.

A few days after I wrote the enclosure for my state's Senator Harry Byrd(Sr) I revived in February 1944 one of the lost assets of the American Republic: The Committee of Correspondents. It was my belief then, and has been my knowledge since, that wherever there was a scoundrel or a fool in the Washington federal government we could find a very willing Observing Correspondent. But we remember my education in the early forties by Admiral William Leahy, Chief of Staff to both Roosevelt and Truman: "WE can't do anything about it now", he often said, "but get all the facts and save them up until it stinks. When it stinks in public then we can correct it!" You do that, too, now in our Bad '76 and maybe worse '77.

Gratefully,

William LaVarre

Mr Clarence M Kelley,
Washington D.C.

ENCLOSURE

28
1/23/76
1/23/76

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON 25

For Director
Kearney, Jan 15 '76

February 9, 1944

The Honorable Harry F. Byrd,
Senator of Virginia,
U.S. Capitol,
Washington D.C.

My dear Senator:

On April 27th, 1941, realizing that the war was rapidly approaching our shores, and at the invitation of the Secretary and Under Secretary of Commerce, I took an Oath of Office and became a Civil Servant of the Government, specifically charged with the task of organizing and administering the activities of the Department of Commerce which, under Congressional authorities, were related to the commerce of the United States with the other American republics.

Under Congressional authority I understood that the Department of Commerce, and its officers, were directly charged with (1) the responsibility for protecting and promoting the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States, and (2) with the responsibility for the dissemination of information of commercial importance to American business men, and American private enterprise, as assembled by American Foreign Service officers abroad.

Since I had spent many years in the other American republics, since the last war, and since I had provided, through both newspapers and magazines much information of value to American commerce throughout the other American republics, I was persuaded that I could serve the country better in economic defense and economic warfare than in the armed forces.

Shortly after I joined the Department of Commerce, however, there was created by Executive Orders new Agencies in Washington to which was assigned, by Executive Orders, the authority which Congress had delegated to the Secretary of Commerce. With the creation, by Executive Order, of the Economic Defense Board and its metamorphosis into the Board of Economic Warfare, under the executive administration of the Vice President of the United States



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ENCLOSURE

and his friend, Mr Milo Perkins, I witnessed a constant program for by-passing the Constitutional authorities of the Department of Commerce and its long-trained economic and international specialists; I also was forced to witness the constant decimation of American private enterprise assets which, over generations, had been developed by American exporters to and American importers from the other American republics.

In the Department of Commerce's files there are weekly reports on these subversive activities, prepared by me for the Secretary of Commerce each Wednesday prior to the meeting of the Cabinet. These memoranda contain a detailed chronology of the activities of agents of the Board of Economic Warfare, now merged, with additional expansions, into the new Office of Foreign Economic Administration under the direction of Mr Leo Crowley, who also acts as Alien Property Custodian.

These activities and policies resulted in accumulated liabilities not only to the United States government, but to the American industries which have pioneered our foreign commerce and, ultimately, for that proportion of American labor which is engaged, and can be engaged, in producing export products. They also resulted in a vast, wasteful, expenditure of American taxpayers' money. But I have been unable to do more than call such activities and policies to the attention of higher authorities. The same liabilities continue.

During the period of my service with the Government I have held, both in Washington and in the cities where the Department has long-established Regional Offices, many conferences with American businessmen who produced abundant evidence of their predicament, while asking the Department of Commerce for assistance. In many instances we were, quietly, able to lessen their unnecessary liabilities. As time went on, however, these other agencies ignored, more and more, the advices of Commerce officials.

Most of the foreign trade in the other American republics of our smaller exporters and export agencies, which in dollar value, forms the primary foundation of any expansion of our export trade, has been now wrecked by the inexperienced, or subversive, policies of individuals who, in such great numbers, were brought to Washington by friends of the Vice President, Mr Milo Perkins, or Mr Leo Crowley, and given draft-exempt employment in the mushrooming agencies. While inexperienced young men were being sent as agents of these agencies to the other American republics, the men with many years of experience in our neighboring republics were being drafted.

While men and women in whom the American taxpayers had invested many years of educational employment, as economic, commercial, and geographical specialists for the Government of the United States, were being ignored in Washington, other men and women were being given important tasks, high salaries, and inter-American responsibilities for which they were not equipped; instead of making use of the accumulated knowledge and talents of Civil Servants, these new agencies subsidized the hasty pseudoeducation of impractical tyros and experimenters, at exceptionally high wages, and with unnecessary expense to the American taxpayers.

In addition these agencies employed refugees, many with limited knowledge

of the English language, and with no personal allegiance to the United States, and with strange European ideologies, who came to my office demanding to see confidential reports; I learned that they were being paid an average of \$25.00 a day as "Consultants", by these agencies, and that I was supposed to provide them with confidential war information. This I have refused to do, with the knowledge of the Department of State.

Throughout these months of my service in Washington I have observed a definite scheme for wrecking all American private enterprise and personal initiative in inter-American, in fact international, commerce and substituting the Soviet form of state-owned commerce. Whenever I have exposed some detail the individual responsible, after costing the American people much money, has been fired. But another similar individual takes his place. And, the discharged man shows up in a key post in some other Executive Agency. Upon the liabilities of the Board of Economic Warfare has been piled the new personnel of the Office of Foreign Economic Administration, the Administrator of which is frequently advised by Mr Thomas Corcoran and Mr Victor Emanuel.

And today we have the incongruous, if not malodorous, phenomenon of an Administrator who acts both as Alien Property Custodian and Foreign Economic Czar; perporting to serve American industry in all its commerce and economic warfare throughout the world. With one hand he attempts to build up the profits of Axis companies in competition with old American firms and trademarks; with the other hand his office issues export licenses for products of alien, Axis, firms, in competition with the export products of loyal American industries. While we persuaded our neighboring governments to confiscate and sell all Axis commercial assets to natives, the Alien Property Custodian-Foreign Economic Administrator of the United States - much to our neighbors' amazement - has put his friends into these alien, Axis, corporations and set a policy of building up these Axis estates, especially Axis assets which are increasing through exports.

The same man cannot act in the best interests of the foreign commerce of the people of the United States, while considering himself, also, the "Trustee" of Axis assets in the United States, especially Axis assets which he is accumulating through exports.

Throughout these months, also, while many of our American exporters and importers have been curtailed, by lend-lease policies and other restrictions, or forced out of business, and their experienced personnel drafted into the armed services, there has arisen a plethora of fly-by-night foreign-born individuals who open up desk-room offices and, with a strange ability to secure export licenses and production priorities, are rapidly dominating many export and import services - and profits.

I find, after much patience, that I am unable to accomplish more than memoranda writing. I see, each day, mistakes being made, as, for instance, I saw the Amazon rubber procurement fiasco created, developed against experienced judgement, and flop - at great cost to American taxpayers, and also with a serious liability for our vital rubber production program which counted on obtaining an estimated 50,000 tons of natural rubber, as a minimum annual requirement for the synthetic program.

There is in existence a long memorandum criticizing the Vice President's Amazon program and policies, and pointing out the fallacy of his attempt to procure increasing supplies of wild rubber from the Amazon by putting out of business - which was the Board of Economic Warfare's primary policy - all the businessmen on the Amazon who were factors, for generations, in the production of wild rubber. There is also in existence my report of April 1943, to the Secretary of Commerce, following a trip to Brazil, which detailed the mistakes being made and my suggestions of quickly obtaining more, rather than less, Amazon rubber.

The rubber procurement program, however, is but one of many international fiascos. I feel that it is futile to continue to serve the nation under present circumstances as a Civil Servant. Nor can I agree to a philosophy which has recently been suggested to me - that I must remember that I am, in Washington, a "soldier" of the Administration, and therefore must do or say nothing which is not helpful to an Administration program for a fourth term. I am convinced, from what I have personally witnessed since May 1941, that four more years of authority in the hands of the same type of men who have taken over most of our foreign economic as well as domestic policies and activities and executive authorities will be a calamity to my country.

I did not take an Oath of Office to serve as a "soldier" of the Administration, blindly, nor to work for its continuance into another four years. I accepted, in my mind, a task as a public servant - with many years of experience in inter-American activities - in order to assist an honest as well as efficient solution of our war-time inter-American problems, a solution which would be a post-war asset to the United States rather than a post-war liability.

Nor did I take an Oath of Office to sit the war out in Washington, silently pushing papers around in the face of continuing mistakes. It is claimed by some that the Administration's "successes" in international affairs will be held up to the public as a compensating balance to its failures on the home front, but I am convinced that a review of the actual economic record, when received by the public, will disclose as many economic mistakes in the handling of our international problems as in the regimentation and ignorant administration of our domestic problems. I fear that these mistakes will grow into international liabilities which will void much of the military, naval and air successes of our armed forces.

I feel that I can do more, under these conditions, by leaving the Government's service and, as a private citizen again, spending the rest of the war publicly discussing the predicament we are in as a nation, based on what I have learned in Washington. As a private citizen I may be able to give information of value to American businessmen, which I cannot, as an officer of the Department of Commerce, now provide - even though an Act of Congress has given us the responsibility for so doing. I find that I cannot contribute, under present conditions, to the protection or the promotion of the private enterprise commerce of the United States, for that authority has been taken away from us by Executive Orders.

As the senior Senator of my native state, Virginia, I ask your advice as to

the form in which my resignation, for the public record, from Civil Service and the Department of Commerce, should be written.

I have witnessed a constant attempt to change the heritage of private enterprise and personal initiative into a system of socialistic, collectivistic commerce patterned along the formula of Russia's state-owned Amtorg corporation, to do away with our established private-brand names, and to promote the future commerce of the United States exclusively through state-owned corporations. Many of those in new authority have expressed to me personally their opinion that we will be unable, in the future, to "compete" with the commerce or industries of other nations unless we substitute state-owned projects for our private, competitive export and import commerce. The Russians, I know, have discontinued private enterprise and private property rights in Russia and export through their state-owned Amtorg corporation only Soviet, state-owned, trademarks.

But I am not, however much I admire the Russian peoples' fight for national existence, a Russian. I do not subscribe to their economic ideologies or policies as something we must adopt or perish. It seems to me that we are fighting a very costly blood and capital war to free us and the rest of the willing world from totalitarian ideologies and economics, such as the Nazi schemers had developed - to free our own national future, especially, from collectivistic world schemes. We could have set up, if the American people had so wanted, state-owned corporations and international banking systems in 1937 and 1938, for all our international commerce, and done some fast business with Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo. And produced for ourselves, in time, a bigger and more devastating war than the world has even yet seen.

The record will show that the Board of Economic Warfare, and, now, the Office of Foreign Economic Administration, usurping the administration of projects which Congress originally delegated to the Department of Commerce, under the guise of a war necessity, have been waging a secret war not against our national enemies so much as against American businessmen and the export industries of the United States. While our English allies have developed many projects under which the foreign commerce of Great Britain and the British Commonwealth will be expanded some thirty percent as soon as the war ends, we in the United States face the probability that, if these current executive philosophies and policies continue, the foreign commerce of the American people will stagnate.

We have the ships and we have the air transports, but we will have wrecked our principal asset - the great benefits of private enterprise and initiative which are, in my judgement, the great advantage we Americans have possessed when it comes to international competition in economics and commerce.

The President's memorandum forbids any of us remaining in the Government's service - except a few so favored - to publicly criticize the activities of his appointees in the Executive Agencies. Therefore, the people of the United States are not being informed of facts which, for the preservation

WILLIAM LAVARRE

11 May 76

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Ext. Aff.	
Fin. & Pers.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Eval.	
Rec. Mgnt.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

Dear Chief Kelley:

My not having written you since our correspondence of January, does not mean that I have not been alert, and a bit informed, about your attempts to serve the Republic -- in Washington. Whatever I have written you in the past goes "double". We are deeper than ever mired in a "media" power, not for our good but for our subversion; and you become, the more your character remains adamant, more the target. It is the Bureau which has thwarted our enemies, at home and abroad, and is still thought able to...as long as the Bureau can have Congressional cooperation. You are doing a fine, and productive, job with the Congress to roadblock that tactic, planned when you came to Washington, to make Senators and Congressmen the Bureau's enemies. Many of us owe you our thanks...for staying in Washington.

WILLIAM LAVARRE

The enclosed clipping of today's political cartoon, from the Knight-owned Charlotte N.C. Observer: The history of the "cartoonist", Marlette, may interest you; He was discovered in Florida by the socialist publisher of the two St Petersburg newspapers, which he had inherited from a most patriotic father, one Nelson Poynter (who is busy in Washington!), and became a notorious feature of the Poynter press of the 60s. There was seldom a week that Marlette, for his employer, did not have a very "dirty" cartoon smearing Mr Hoover and the Bureau. This was well known to Director Hoover, as well as to his aide-- my Legionnaire Comrade Deke De Leach.

After Jack Knight was "funded" from Manhattan to purchase and expand the so-called Knight Newspapers into a national net, he directed his editors to look for "a dirty cartoonist - a real mean one!"

The concensus was that Marlette, the vicious (then)juvenile , was the "dirtiest" talent in the nation; John Knight and his brother quickly hired him for their Charlotte Observer - and for syndicating his productions to other papers of equal intent.

MAY 20 1976

THAT is how you, today, are featured in a Marlette cartoon, in a Knight Newspaper, in North Carolina! It says the Bureau still secretly has agents tapping away to "hear" what is being said --- somewhere. Whether or not you, identified as not surprised or angry at opening one of the Bureau's doors and knowing what is taking place--inside the Bureau--receive the main cartoon blast, is left for a subsequent Marlette cartoon and Jack Knight's decision.

Well, as they say elsewhere than in the southern Blue Ridge, Hang In There, Chief. Actually, more Americans than ever are behind you. I hope not so far behind

So say the students Canningby, the world is governed by different personages from what is imagined by those who are not behind the scenes" Benjamin Disraeli

C.M. K 2

YOU that you can't find them when needed, as some of us who served in War-time Washington discovered was our problem.

Hang In There, and we all will win!

One ancient, now, Washington saying remains with me and I am sure with many others still among the living: "Go ahead, Bill, we are all behind you!"

I have grown to think it is the quiet citizen, who does not announce, ahead of time, that he is backing you up, who, at a crisis, gangs up with us. Unfortunately it takes a crisis to propell the Quiet American into action.

I foresee a crisis in '77; so stay our Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation through '76, and through January, February, March and April of 1977!

Sincerely yours,



William LaVarre

Box 1517 TRYON, North Carolina
28782.

Mr Clarence M. Kelley,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington DC.

Charlotte Observer (Knight newspaper in N.C.) Tuesday
April 11 1976

Viewpoint

Charlotte N.C.

A Page of Opinion and Analysis



"REACTION TO YOUR WIRETAPPING APOLOGY SOUNDS GOOD, CHIEF!"

62-60181-46

ENCLOSURE

WILLIAM LAVARRE

15 January 876

Dear Chief Kelley: OUTSIDE SOURCE

We can sum up my correspondence, now in mid January '76 - prophetic as it was - by saying:

Sometime in late '77 or early '78 you will heave a great big sigh of Relief, at having been through a Garden of Gethsemane, in our nation's capital, and kept your honor and forthright intelligence.

You have witnessed the fact that "It Can't Happen Here!" can and does, in Washington, become a modern "happenings".

You have observed devils posing as reporters and politicians.

You have had to look up, from a witness table, at your inquisitors whom you would not wipe your feet on, in a righteous society.

No matter what beggings, now, that you remain Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, you should not prolong your experience. You have a bride to accompany you into pleasant living, in pleasant places.

So I greet you, at last, in a temporary farewell. I regret that what I first wrote you about could not have been - could not! - conquered, by any honest American.

If you will send me your personal mail address I would appreciate having it for a future acquaintance and, perhaps, a now-and-then letter.

Many salute you in private,

I do publicly,

William LaVarre

Box 1517 TRYON, North Carolina 28782.

EX-113
Clarence M Kelley, Esquire,
Washington DC.

20 JAN 26 1977

"So you see, my dear Contingaby, the world is governed by different personages from what is imagined by those who are not behind the scenes" Benjamin Disraeli

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep. AD Adm.	_____
Dep. AD Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Adm. Serv.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Fin. & Pers.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Intell.	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Plan. & Insp.	_____
Rec. Mgt.	_____
S. & T. Serv.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director's Sec'y	_____

ACK
1-25-77
WT: 1-25-77
54 FEB 8 1977

Just
CORRESPONDENCE
NO ack - file